

Space exploration is for all, say experts

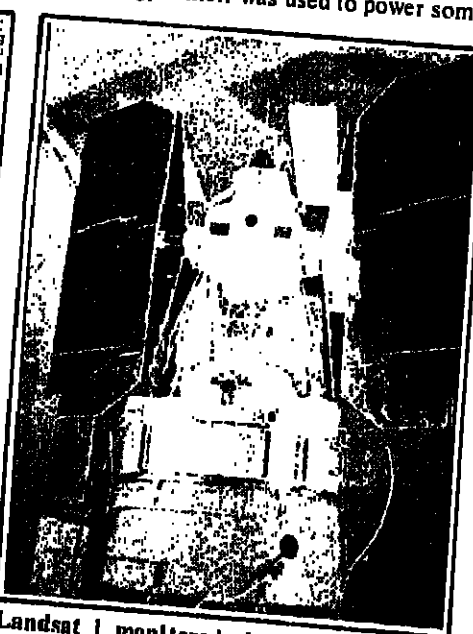
By Fadia Faqir
Special to the Star

"THE NATIONAL Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) mission is to explore atmosphere in space for peaceful purposes for all mankind," says Dr. Harry B. Herzer III, aerospace education specialist. Dr. Herzer and Dr. J. Gregory Marlins, also a NASA aerospace specialist, were in Jordan recently to share some of the results of the space programme with Jordanians.

Dr. Herzer said that the cost of the moon samples brought back to earth by the Apollo 11 mission was \$14 million. This might seem prohibitively expensive but the benefits gained from this type of research were equally important, he said.



Voyager provided thousands of pictures of Jupiter and Saturn



Landat 1 monitored changing conditions on the earth's surface

According to Dr. Marlins, "even more important than what it cost to bring those rocks, are the advantages man received from the technology that was developed in order to make the trips to the moon possible."

"Many things we are using now in our every day life we take for granted. For example, you get up in the morning and say my wrist watch woke me up this morning; it told me the century, the month and time of day. But micro-circuiting was developed primarily for space exploration. We simply didn't have the technology to make large vehicles and the integrated circuit is a direct result of solving a technical problem," he says.

Dr. Herzer said that the solar power technology which was used to power some

of the equipment left on the moon was now being used to provide electricity for people in remote areas such as Hamman Biadha in Tunisia and in Ecuador, Guyana, Kenya and Zimbabwe. He says they wouldn't have had any electricity in the next 20 years.

In some parts of Africa, the infant mortality rate has been cut by 50 per cent because solar power is being used to provide clean, hot water for the first time and children are drinking water that contains no bacteria.

Solar power is being used for communications in ambulances and staff can communicate directly with the hospital and give the blood-pressure, heart beat and all the vital signs from the point of accident to the hospital receivers.

Space age technology is being used to assess crop damage to look at soil-water saturation in terms of fluid prediction which helps in the food production line.

Dr. Marlins says "there is a theory that is taught in most introductory biology courses in the area of ecology. It is called the theory of community succession, and it states that when an organism lives in an environment, by its mere existence it will inevitably cause that environment to become unable to support its further existence."

Pollution

"Now, if there is any truth in this theory at all, we must realize that we are on a space ship. All of us are astronauts enough to preserve human life on this planet long enough we will sooner or later run out of the carbon fuels, oil, etc., so we have to look to somewhere else and it has to be in the space. We can use the resources of space manufacturing and sources of energy, solar energy for example, available to us."

Dr. Herzer commented, "There is a problem of science and technology caus-

ing pollution but I think we can improve the conditions of human life by technology which can get us out of the problems. Although technology can misused, it is not an ogre."

While they were in Jordan Dr. Herzer and Dr. Marlins gave a talk to staff students at the University of Jordan.

Dr. Herzer spoke of the different research projects that led up to the moon landings. These included Ranger which landed on the moon, and the Surveyor which soft landed, as well as Lunar Orbiter which mapped the moon. From the base of information NASA was able to plan the Apollo missions.

He said most people think that the Apollo mission in 1969 was the end result but it was really only a beginning. It did pick up 872 pounds of rocks which allowed scientists on Earth to examine the moon more closely but many other experiments to find out what the moon is like are needed.

He says "one can't help looking at a crater and wondering whether it is caused by an impact making a hole or a volcano coming out. It is very difficult to tell some of the craters on the moon are of volcanic origin, but billions of years old. Not much has happened on the moon for 3.5 billion years. If you look at the moon, the dark regions — the seas, are basically basalt, and the light coloured or highland regions are silicon rocks."

"We don't find sedimentary rocks such as limestone because there is no process, no weathering, no water, no wind, it is an airless dead planet," Dr. Herzer explained.

He said that Mariner 10 went to Venus and Mercury. It didn't land on them, it simply flew by them and sent back information. He said that most cases, they do try to make images of what they find because most people are visually oriented, and they don't understand graphs or numbers. NASA try to put information in a whole package in order to compare planets. There are similarities between the terrestrial planets, Mercury, Venus, Mars and Earth. They used to call Venus a sister planet, but found many differences between Earth and Venus.

Venus is hot because the carbon-dioxide cloud is causing a green-house effect. There have been some studies which indicate that the Earth will also go through a green-house effect. He said until recently the rings of Saturn were thought to be unique but by using a telescope of an aircraft, it was found out that the planet Uranus has rings too. With Voyager they discovered a very thin ring around Jupiter, and with the infra-red Astronomical Satellite (IRAS), they found a ring system about Neptune.

Gravity problems

Dr. J. Gregory Marlins, aerospace specialist, talked about long duration weightlessness. He said that the variant things that have tended to direct human development and evolution here on earth cause a different action in space. Two thirds of the body fluid pulls up to the upper part of the body, causing high blood pressure in the upper part of the body, and low blood pressure in the lower part of the body.

He added that the problem of the absence of gravity shows itself in another way because in space man does not need a very strong skeleton system. Body equilibrium begins to shift, and the body begins to get rid of the calcium, which causes a serious problem. Calcium is needed in muscles contraction and in nerves activities.

Long term habitation of space is accompanied by a fluid loss, and for new individuals born in space, calcium would never be impregnated in the skeleton system.

Dr. Marlins said that in his opinion "Using a full-fledged migration to space in order to rid of overcrowding on earth was not a very good solution because of the sheer cost of it. Sending one person to celestial bodies is expensive, what about transferring a hundred." He said it might be easier to use those funds to find some other technological means to relieve the drain of our resources. I don't see that using migration to space as a feasible method and nor would most other specialists" said Dr. Marlins.



The launch of IRAS marked NASA's silver anniversary year

Discoveries

The scientists give the major results of the IRAS mission so far as including the detection of unidentified astronomical objects, the discovery of bands of dust in the solar system, the discovery of "infra-red cirrus" clouds in interstellar space, and the detection of large amounts of infrared radiation from visually inconspicuous galaxies.

Scientists said one of the most interesting aspects of the IRAS all-sky survey was the discovery of dozens of unidentified objects not previously detected by astronomers. Some scientists speculate that the objects are within the Milky Way and are either protostars (newly formed stars) or old stars obscured from view by thick shells of stellar material.

"But an intriguing possibility is that these objects are galaxies detectable only at infra-red wavelengths and exist far beyond the Milky Way." One scientist reported. "Their very low temperatures are similar to the temperatures determined for distant spiral galaxies."

Astronomers believe that infra-red radiation is a major portion of the energy budget of the universe. But it has been difficult in the past to isolate specific sources of this type of radiation because the earth's atmosphere both absorbs radiation coming from outer space and emits its own infra-red radiation.

The IRAS scientists said the satellite has also discovered three narrow, continuous rings of dust within the solar system that may have resulted from countless asteroid collisions in the main belt between the planets Mars and Jupiter.

US IRAS science leader Gerry Neugebauer said it was also possible that a similar catastrophic collision between two solar system objects, such as an asteroid and a comet, produced the bands of material. He added that discovery of the dust bands "may provide us with clues to the origin of historical dust in the universe."

The solar system yields its secrets

By Jim Fuller

A GROUP of international scientists and astronomers say that a telescope-carrying satellite launched last January is permitting scientists to observe new phenomena and make new discoveries in the solar system, the Milky Way Galaxy and as far away as the edge of the universe.

The scientists reported recently on nearly ten months of observations by the Infra-red Astronomical Satellite (IRAS), which is conducting an all-sky survey of objects in the universe at wavelengths that cannot be observed from the earth's surface.

IRAS, orbiting the earth 14 times each day from a height of 900 kilometres, is a co-operative venture between the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Sky maps and a catalogue of infra-red-emitting objects are being produced from information gathered during the IRAS mission, which is expected to continue until January 1984.

The administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), James Beggs, told reporters recently that the IRAS mission has been nothing short of spectacular.

"IRAS has discovered more new comets in a shorter time than any celestial observer in history and is spotting areas of activity in galaxies where new stars are forming," he said. "As we continue to push more deeply in exploring the vast universe, unravelling its secrets and discovering new mysteries, we can only wonder what more there is to know."

Launched by NASA from a test range in California, IRAS carries a highly sensitive telescope permitting astronomers to see the heavens with 1,000 times greater accuracy than before.

The telescope's detectors are cooled to about 2.5 degrees above absolute zero (minus 270 degrees Celsius) by super-

cooled helium, making it the coldest man-made object ever flown in earth orbit.

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أخباره سار أسبوعه سبائيه، صدر عن الشركة الأردنية للنشر والتوزيع

Amman, 1-7 December 1983

Israel violates prisoner accord

Ziad Abu 'Ain not released, sources say

By Leila G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Israel is not living up to its commitment to release Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners from Ansar camp and Israeli prisons, according to sources in Amman.

The name of Ziad Abu 'Ain was on the Red Cross list but he was not released. The Al-Quds daily said on Tuesday that he

had been returned to prison and that his family had visited him there. Abu 'Ain was serving a sentence for "subversive activities" but during two years of controversial extradition proceedings from the US he insisted that he was innocent.

Other prisoners disappeared between Ansar camp and Lydda airport. Colonel Salah Al-Ta'mari, leader of the Ansar group, told a press conference in Algiers that their disappearance was discovered between Ben Gurion airport and Algiers.

In Israel, radio, television and newspaper interviews with the released Israelis have caused considerable controversy. The prisoners have said they were well treated by their captors. They were kept in houses, fed well, given books and games and were allowed to listen to Israeli radio and to keep up with events.



SETTLERS PRESS DEMANDS: A group of Jewish settlers eat in tents they set up on Tuesday at the traditional site of the tomb of the Patriarch Joseph, near the occupied West Bank town of Nablus. They are demanding tougher action by occupation authorities against Arab Palestinians who 'break the law'. (AP Wirephoto)

'We support Syria,' says Soviet visitor to Jordan

By Khader Mansour
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — "We have no material proof that foreign parties are interfering in the clashes between Fatah factions, and we feel sorry that disputes among Fatah have led to bloodshed and deep differences," said Pavel Demchenko, Chief of the Developing Countries Department and Member of the Editorial Board of Pravda, the official Soviet Communist party daily this week. In an interview with the Star and two other Middle East newspapers, Mr. Demchenko said, "The Soviet Union however considers PLO under the leadership of Arafat the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people because Arafat was genuinely and repeatedly elected chairman by the high Palestine National Council."

When asked what the Soviet Union's choice would be if forced to choose between Syria and the PLO, he said, "We totally support Syria, for it is the only regime in the region which is confronting the Israeli-American aggression." He refused to elaborate.

Mr. Demchenko said the Soviet Union "sincerely and deeply believes" that the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict can be reached only if UN resolutions can be implemented, and through negotiations

apart from any outside interference and threat.

Asked about the serious, deteriorating situation in Lebanon and how Lebanon can restore its freedom and independence, he said, "all foreign forces should unconditionally withdraw from Lebanese soil." When asked if such withdrawal includes the Syrian forces, he repeated, "All" but refused to specify further.

On the presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan, Mr. Demchenko said the Soviet forces will remain in Afghanistan as long as there is "foreign interference," by which he said he meant Pakistan and Iran.

"The Soviet Union has in serious wars supplied Arab progressive countries with the most effective weapons, once supplied to Vietnam," he said. He cited Egypt and Syria as examples of such countries. "This is why Israel has not launched any offensive against Syria," he repeated the full support of the Soviet Union for Syria, by saying "We support Syria 100 per cent, and in the meantime we are hopeful that the PLO will unite again and restore its good ties with Syria."

Mr. Demchenko was in Jordan for a visit at the invitation of the Jordanian Journalists' Association, with Mr. Konstantin Gueivander, political analyst for the Soviet daily 'Izvestiya'.

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Israel, US move towards agreement on free trade

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Oragad on Wednesday welcomed the announcement that the United States would negotiate a free trade zone with Israel, saying it would help even out Israel's staggering balance-of-trade deficit.

Cohen-Oragad spoke in a parliamentary debate on the growing recession that has been highlighted by daily newspaper reports of impending layoffs by factories around the country. He said there is no doubt that during a transition "our economy is in danger of unemployment."

But he said the government's austerity measures that included a \$2 billion cut from the 1983 budget were aimed at checking consumer spending to cut imports and reorient the economy to export-based industries.

Cohen-Oragad told a news conference in mid-November that one reason Israel was seeking a free trade zone with the United States was to eliminate the 10-to-15 per cent tax the Americans impose on Israeli textiles and wood products. Eliminating such taxes would aid Israel in its efforts to reduce its balance-of-trade deficit, which reached \$2.94 billion in 1982 and is projected at between \$3.6 billion and \$4 billion for 1983.

A senior US official in Washington said on Tuesday that the United States has been negotiating the free trade zone for about two years. The official did not disclose details but said it would be a completely reciprocal arrangement — "free trade for our products in Israel, free trade for Israeli products in the States."

Israel also hopes that establishing a free trade deal with the United States would spur Western European countries to step up investment. Press reports here have suggested that such an arrangement would encourage the Europeans to set up more manufacturing plants in Israel to sell their products in the United States without the price-hiking tariffs.

Gad Yacobi of the opposition Labour Party and chairman of the parliamentary economic committee said, "I would like to welcome the start of discussion on establishing a free trade zone between the two countries. This will have long-range significance for the Israeli economy."

Yacobi said he regretted that there was no conclusion reached between Prime Minister Shamir and President Reagan concerning the manufacture of parts for the Lavie aircraft in Israel.

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JTV to introduce teletext

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Jordan Television (JTV) will start offering teletext, a 24-hour information service,

hopefully during the coming year 1984, if all goes well, says JTV Chief Engineer Radi Alkhas.

Commenting on a seminar held on Wednesday by Jordan TV and the French company which took place at the Amman Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, Mr.

Alkhas said, "it is to introduce the essential services that teletext system can offer to governmental departments, commercial sector and the ordinary citizens."

Teletext is an informative commercial system which transmits information in writing at a low cost through television frequencies.

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President Pertini pays a warm two-day visit

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The first visit of an Italian head of state to Jordan ended on 28 November, with His Majesty King Hussein seeing President Sandro Pertini off at the Queen Alia International Airport.

President Pertini's visit began on 26 November, when he arrived in Amman to stay at the Royal Palace as a personal guest of His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor. That same night, the King held a banquet in honour of the Italian president, during which the two heads of state exchanged speeches. The King stressed the importance of the role Italy and the other European countries can play in establishing peace in the Middle East.

President Pertini reaffirmed Italy's commitment to peace in the area, the ending of foreign occupations and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and a state. He also called for the return of Jerusalem to its previous status as a city of peace.

But during the official talks the next day, more stress was laid on Jordan's role and its position on important issues. The King again went into the Palestine problem, discussing the need for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the dangers of the Iraq-Iran war, and also briefing the president on the Israeli settlement policy.

These official talks were also attended by Jordanian and Italian officials. Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti signed a memorandum in which Italy ex-

tended commercial credit facilities to Jordan, offered \$50 million in soft loans and technical assistance for development projects to the tune of \$10 million.

Mr. Andreotti left Amman that same day, but the president continued his programme. That night the Italian Ambassador to Amman and Mrs. Rossi Longhi hosted a performance of the Scala Theatre Ballet, attended by the King, Queen, Jordanian and Italian officials, the diplomatic corps of Amman and other guests. At the end of the programme, which included a scene from "Swan Lake" and a breathing performance of Ravel's "Bolero," the King bestowed a high Jordanian medal on the troupe.

The next day included visits to Petra and Ghor Al-Safi, where the Italian Impresit company is re-allotting and reclaiming land and constructing the Southern Ghor Irrigation network, electrical power and housing units. This project is partly financed by an Italian soft loan. The King also accompanied the president on a visit to Petra, after which Mr. Pertini returned to Italy.

Before his visit ended, President Pertini also bestowed medals on Queen Noor and Jordanian Ambassador to Italy Tayseer Touqan, who was shot and wounded in Rome on 26 October.

This visit of the Italian president, which took place finally after three unavoidable postponements, served as a reaffirmation of the firm friendship between Italy and Jordan, and the warm regard the two peoples hold for each other.

Marketing agency success unlikely, say agriculturalists

By Pam Dougherty

Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The recently-founded Jordanian company for processing and marketing agricultural products represents another poor attempt at dealing with one of Jordan's most serious problems; and several other major steps need to be taken before the marketing of Jordanian produce can be approached in that manner. That was the consensus of most participants in a seminar on "Aspects and Possibilities of Rural Development in Jordan" organized this week by the German Foundation for International Development and the Goethe Institute.

Participants in the seminar, most of whom were Jordanian agricultural specialists trained in Germany and brought together to evaluate their experiences, generally were critical of excessive profits taken by middlemen. They had little faith that the new company would improve the situation.

Speaking at the seminar, Dr. A. Basler of the Federal Institute for Agricultural Research in Braunschweig, West Germany said he was very impressed with the new marketing centres being set up in the Jordan Valley which are bringing the functions of grading and packing, storage, processing and sales of fruit and vegetables together on one site.

But he emphasized that other elements were essential if an efficient marketing system is to be

developed. Dr. Basler believes that the government must play a role in carrying out market research and should provide farmers, especially those with small and medium-size properties, with accurate information about prices and marketing possibilities in Jordan and abroad. This is supposed to be one of the functions of the new organization.

Dr. Basler agreed with the general feeling of participants at the seminar, that all those concerned with the marketing of agricultural products — farmers, traders, the Jordan Valley Authority, the Jordan Valley Farmers Association and others — must hold policy discussions in order to produce a rational programme for planting and selling. He said it was one of the most valuable aspects of this week's seminar that it brought together agricultural specialists from all fields and gave them the opportunity to discuss these issues.

Mr. Luder Cammann, programme director in the agricultural section of the German Foundation, told The Star that he was very satisfied with the work of the seminar. He said it had enabled him to hear at firsthand the difficulties experienced by trainees from Germany and to discuss possible solutions. Mr. Cammann was also meeting agricultural specialists here and exploring possibilities for supporting training programmes in Jordan.

With this information, he said, German training aid could be targeted more precisely with better results for both sides.



HUSHED CEREMONY: A Japanese lady performs the ancient tea-making ceremony at a Japanese night held at the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel on Monday evening. The evening featured a kimono show, Japanese chorus and buffet laid on by the KEIO Plaza Hotel in Tokyo, which is a member of the Inter-Continental chain. (Photo by Hassan Ibrahim)

West Bankers support Arafat unreservedly, Alaeddin says

By Khader Mansour
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The overwhelming majority of the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip fully support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) under the leadership of Yasser Arafat and strongly condemn his Fateh opponents, says Said Alaeddin, a former Jordanian Minister of Economy and Education now living in the West Bank.

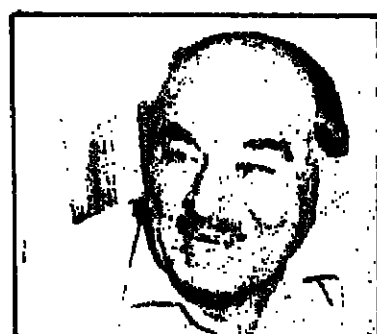
In an interview with The Star, Mr. Alaeddin said, "I am confident that the Syrian regime is behind the rift among Fateh. The Syrian regime is in my opinion playing a suspicious role with the attempt to control the Pales-

tinian decision." Mr. Arafat, he stressed, was genuinely and repeatedly elected as PLO Chairman by the PLO's highest legal body, namely the Palestinian National Council.

Speaking of the Israeli reaction to the tough fighting among Fateh factions, he said, "they are overjoyed. According to them the PLO has ceased to exist as a power in the land influencing the Palestinians in the occupied territories."

He went on to say, "I can assure you that almost the absolute majority, including the 1948 Palestinians (with the exception of a very small minority) favour the PLO unlimitedly."

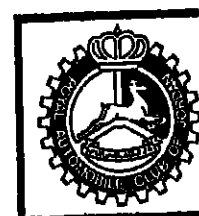
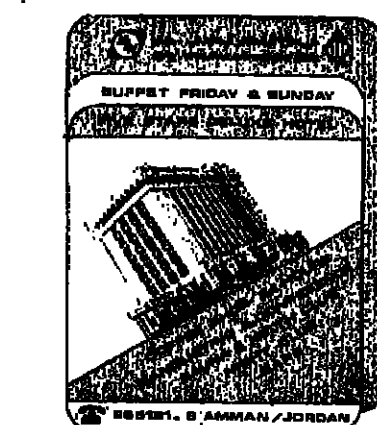
Continued on page 5



Said Alaeddin

Fashion show benefits students

AMMAN (Star) — A children's fashion show to be held under the patronage of Her Highness Princess Taghreet on Thursday will benefit the scholarship funds for needy students of the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University. The show will start at 4:30 p.m. in the Al-Badia Room of the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel. Admission fee per person is to be JD 5.



The introduction of compulsory seat belt wearing in Britain has led to a 25% reduction of serious injuries and fatalities

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New department at RSS leads in energy search

Solar, wind possibilities are subjects of intensified investigating effort

By Fadla Faqr
Special to the Star

AMMAN — A research centre has been established in Jordan to seek ways of avoiding an increasingly heavy dependence on expensive imported petroleum. Its projects, if successful, will go a long way towards making Jordan energy self-sufficient, says Dr. Hani Mulki, one of the founders of the project.

"If we are to sit back here until the developed countries develop their solar and wind energy equipment, then ultimately, within 10 or 15 years from now, we will end up importing our own sun and wind energy instead of importing oil from other countries," Dr. Mulki said. He stressed that Jordan has excellent solar energy prospects, with average daily radiation of about five kilowatt-hours per square metre and 3,000 hours of sunshine a year. "We can identify the applications of solar energy and the possibilities of producing solar energy equipment in Jordan," Dr. Mulki is the director of the Royal Scientific Society's (RSS's) Solar Energy Research Centre (SERC).

SERC is a newly established centre to meet Jordan's increasing need for energy resources. It consists of three sections: The Weather Data and Measurement Section (WDMS), Solar Collector Applications Section (SCAS) and Wind and Photovoltaic Section (WPS).

The weather data section concentrates on factors which interest the researcher, such as wind speed, wind direction, solar radiation, relative humidity and temperature. "This section is not a duplication of the Jordan Meteorology Department (JMD), one of whose main functions is to collect information to forecast the weather or to utilize it in agriculture. Energy research re-

quires a different kind of information," said WDMS chief Dr. R. Ta'ani.

Statistics we get from them give us a general view not a specific one. The classified weather data, which we utilize in our applications of course, will be given to JMD to be added to their monthly charts.

"We have finished a five-volume study, the Potentials of Solar and Wind Energy Application in Jordan," he added. "We went into a detailed statistical evaluation of data available concerning the status of services in the various villages and cities of Jordan. Our aim is to serve this country and through this study we can identify the basic energy needs required. We initiated an interdisciplinary statistic that has the population, schools, students, roads, telephone network, electricity network, water network, clinics, hospitals, etc."

The major project of WPS is the experimental wind pumping station at Jurf El-Darawish, which is under the supervision of Farid Samara. This project, financed by National Resources Authority, Water Supply Corporation and the RSS, aims at studying the technological and economical feasibility of utilizing wind energy for water pumping in remote areas.

Malek Kabariti, the head of the collectors section, told The Star. "There are two types of collectors: Flat-plate collectors and the concentrator collector. Usually flat-plate collectors are used for low temperature applications such as domestic solar water heaters and house heating. In the area of water heaters, we have developed a unique system and signed an agreement with a local manufacturer to produce "Rum" brand water heater according to our specifications and standards." RSS keeps control

of testing "because our ultimate aim is to protect the consumer."

Dr. Mulki added, "due to the high prices of petroleum, which takes up a major part of the family budget, the people of Jordan are responding favourably to solar energy technology such as solar water heaters; but we are afraid that without regulations and specifications for collectors, the quality of produced flat-plate collectors in Jordan might deteriorate, and this will deal a set back to people's response."

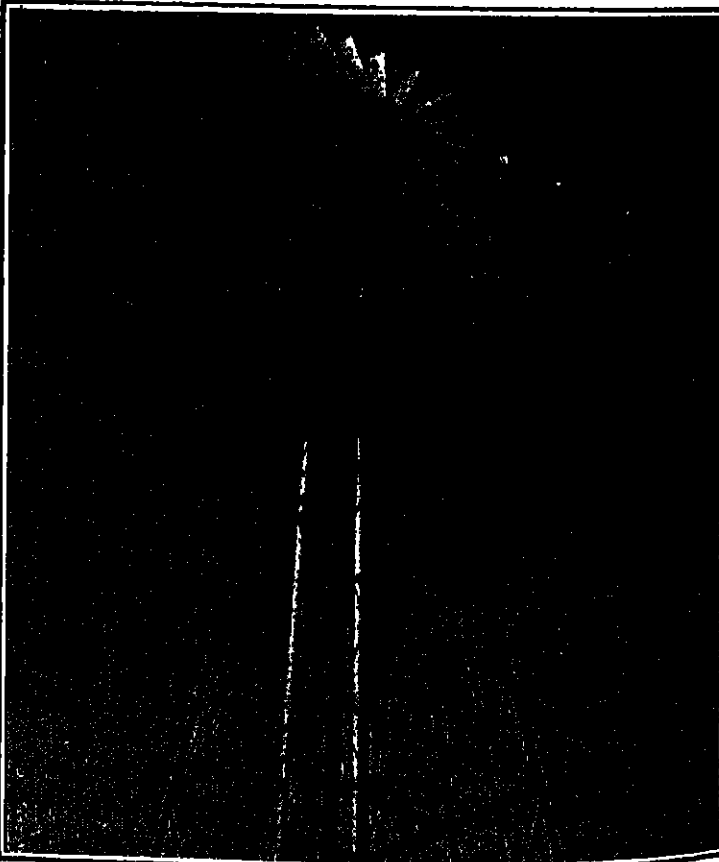
An Australian expert sent by the United Nations is studying the possibility of utilising solar energy in a large scale application such as a factory, a hospital or a big school. This proposed two-year project, will be funded through the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Unido).

The Solar House, which is a joint-venture project between RSS and the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR), has around a 42-square-metre area of flat-plate collectors to produce hot water for heating. "Last year was not representative because we had a very severe winter," Mr. Kabariti said. "Only 25 per cent of our requirements were provided through solar energy; but in 1981/1982 winter, 70 per cent of our requirements were provided."

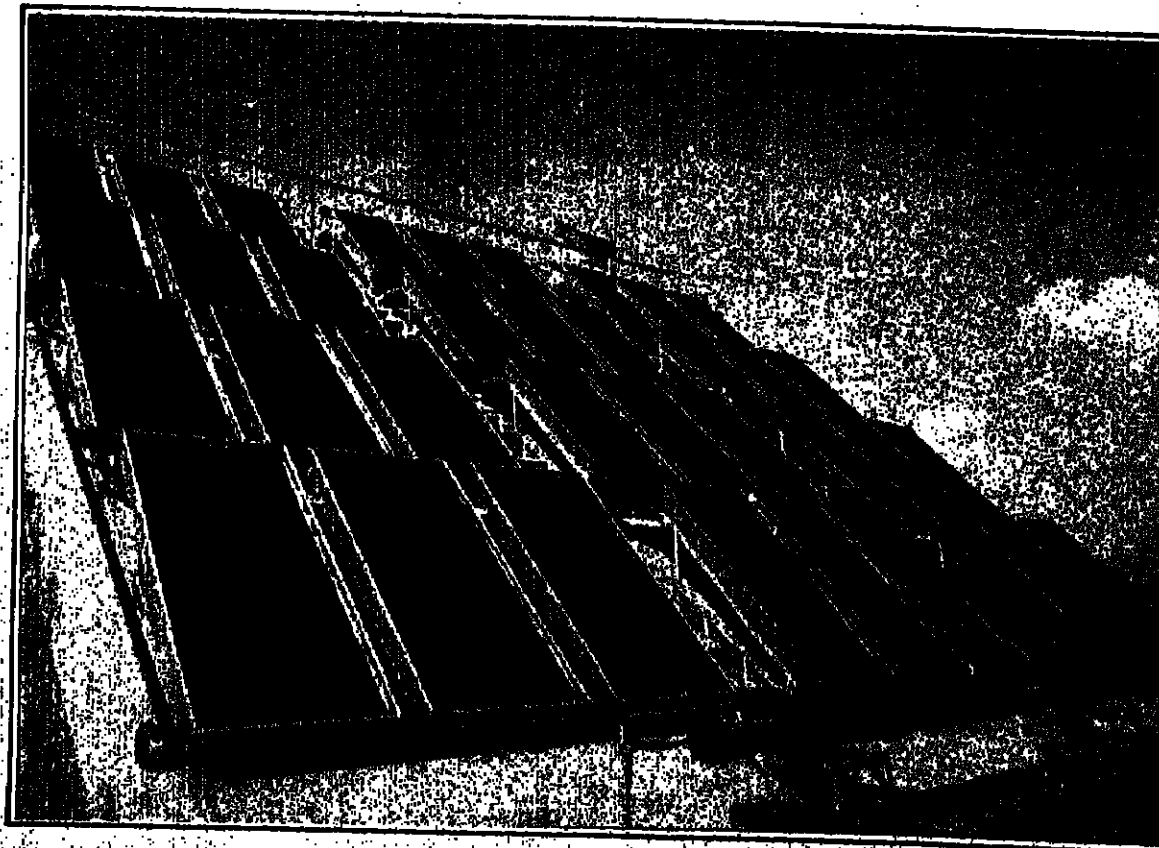
"The design of the Solar House is different from what people are used to. It has double-glazed windows and various energy conservation system, but because of the energy situation in Jordan in particular and all over the world in general, Jordanians have to adjust to new things. Architects should take into consideration the large heat loss because of the poor design and construction. The Building Research Centre at the RSS is working on a building code which will include wall structure,"



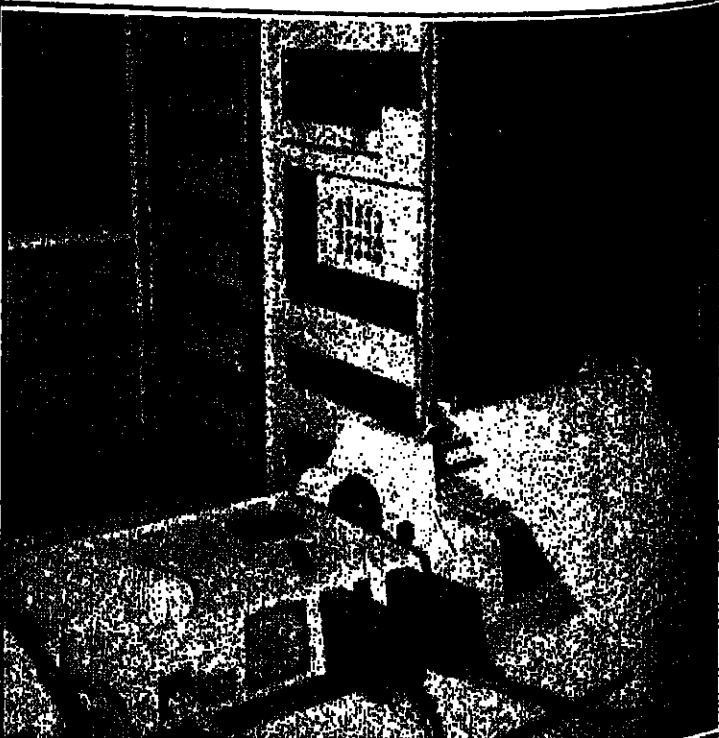
Wind speed measuring device, part of the RSS's meteorological research section



Mechanical windmill pump, similar to the one now operating in Jurf Al-Darawish



Solar heating system for the Solar House



Computerized data collection system (Photos by Munir Al-Asli)

Groups negotiate to bring players from Palestine

'Al-Hakawati' portrays the reality of life under occupation in comedy

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

The Union of Charitable Organizations may sponsor the Palestine-based Hakawati Theatre Group in a number of performances of the world-famous play 'Ali the Galilean' in the country next spring.

The Public Relations Director of the group, Mr. Daoud Kuttub, disclosed this in an interview with The Star. He said the group may perform in Amman, Zarqa, Karak, and in some refugee camps, and proceeds will be given to charitable organizations in the occupied territories. Negotiations are still under way concerning the projected visit.

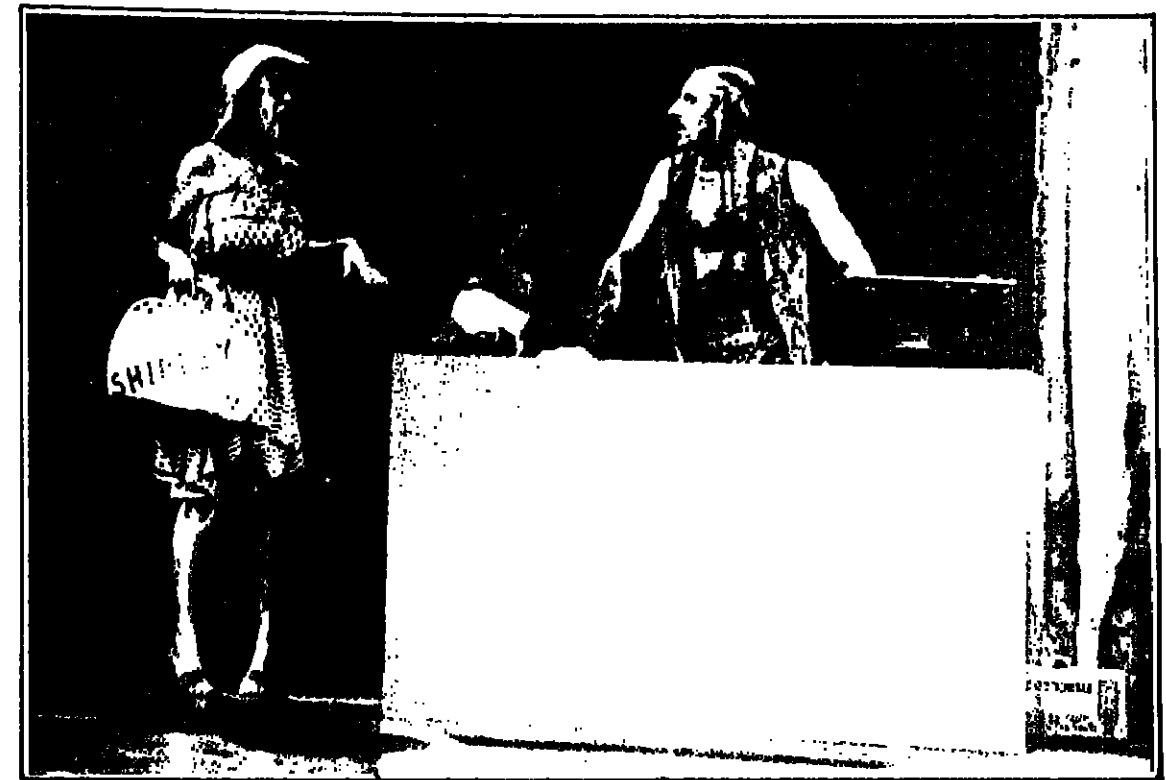
"All the Galilean" is the story of a young Arab from Galilee and his search for an identity. He is a worker in Tel Aviv, torn apart by the various groups who try to pull him towards them as he searches for his true Palestinian identity. Interwoven with this theme is criticism, portrayed through the "various means of presenting a story, which may momentarily distort actual philosophies, but then will show the

true story," said Mr. Kuttub.

The Hakawati group was founded in 1977. It consists of 15 artists and it is directed by Francois Abu Salem. The group writes its own plays and songs. It is voluntary, with the artists coming from different cities and towns in Palestine. Mr. Kuttub said the group does not want to "belong" to anyone by accepting backing, and therefore tutelage, from certain groups, but would like to receive it from individuals and groups interested in promoting Palestinian theatre and the message the group is trying to put across.

Mr. Kuttub said the group needs a place for rehearsals, workshops for sets, and costumes. The group also needs female performers. He said a cultural arts centre which would sponsor the group would be of great help.

All its plays deal with the central theme of occupation, but each one takes a different aspect of it. The group's first play is called "In the Name of the Father, the Mother and the Son." It deals with the set-up and structure of a Palestinian family and the "layered occupation." It also shows the sequence of is-



A scene from 'All the Galilean', a production of Al-Hakawati in which a young Palestinian seeks his identity

raeli oppression and suppression of the Palestinians, and tries to analyse the social structure of the family and how it is affected by the occupation.

"Mahjoub, Mahjoub", their second play, portrays a Palestinian worker and his constant struggle for survival, which is his main goal. "The Thousand and One Nights of a Stone-Thrower" is the story of a young boy, probably living in a refugee camp, and the atmosphere which leads him to throw stones at the Israeli governor as well as that of his own community.

These plays, said Mr. Kuttub, are not propaganda, and are full of constructive criticism. They do not attempt to hide the mistakes that are made by the people.

He explained that they are visual productions, in which one can follow the idea and the tension without hearing the dialogue. In his opinion, theatre depends on movement, interaction and personality, so dialogue is only complementary. And that is the reason why non-Arabic speaking audiences are able to follow these original productions. For foreign audiences, a guide in English or French is distributed to help them follow the plot. The Hakawati group has performed in several European countries including France, Germany, Holland and Britain. The plays have won local and international acclaim. For example, British television gave 10 minutes to scenes from "Mahjoub, Mahjoub."

Problems? "Many," said Mr. Kuttub. The Israeli authorities have taken a series of measures to try to prevent the group's activities. He cited arrests without cause, shutdown of theatres, declaring them militarily out-of-bounds; pressuring theatre owners and landlords in order to prevent performances. Education officials put pressure on school principals to refuse the use of their schools; and also the Israeli occupation authorities place security forces at the theatre entrance to frighten away audiences.

But in spite of all that, the group was invited to perform in Tel Aviv by a progressive theatre group as part of a Palestinian cultural week held there last June. This caused "a big earthquake in Israeli artistic and political circles," said Mr. Kuttub.

"The Palestinians have national theatre!" commented one paper. "Al-Hakawati performs with a flow of imagination and thought... in a political theatre this is one of the most refined performances," said another. A third described the "success of the director and the actors in dealing with the painful subject of life under occupation with lots of humour and without giving up self-criticism..."

"The old storytellers of Palestine had a direct link with their audiences. Modern theatre groups on the West Bank are trying to keep that same link by breaking down formality — and resisting Israeli censorship." The Middle East magazine issue of December 1981 said of this group under the title "Palestinian theatre escapes from limbo."

Although not the only Arab theatre group in the West Bank or Galilee, the Hakawati is representative of a new theatre trend, and of the joint efforts of Palestinians from Jerusalem, Nazareth, Jaffa and Nablus, among others, to work towards allowing the world to see the true situation of living under occupation in your own country.

Traffic cop training proposed

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — All new traffic officers would undergo an eight-week training course in traffic rules and regulations if new suggestions by a Traffic Department officer are implemented.

The course is one of three proposals made by Department Deputy Director Ahmad Dmour to a seminar held in Irbid last month on traffic safety. In an interview with The Star, Lt. Col. Dmour said that in addition to the course he had recommended a programme of general training for all police officers and a "social standing" programme.

General training would cover general information and public relations as well as first aid and Islamic culture, and social standing courses would involve field trips to familiarise traffic officers with their areas of work as well as inspections several times a day to make sure that officers on duty are well-groomed and properly equipped.

Col. Dmour did not say what kind of training traffic officers now receive, but he said his proposed eight-week course would cover a wide range of topics. Among these are basic traffic law, licences, violations and penalties, right-of-way rules, parking regulations and traffic signs. Also included are drivers' duties, vehicle types, officers' duties, insurance, traffic engineering, public and human relations, among others.

The Traffic Department itself also made certain staffing recommendations at the seminar last month, the Colonel said. It is trying to improve officers' qualifications by setting up a specialised traffic school, and

Violation, accident rates down

THE TRAFFIC Department recorded a total of only 440 accidents during September 1983, as compared with 1,156 during the same month of last year, says Lt. Col. Ahmad Dmour. This 61 per cent drop followed a decrease of 1.1 per cent during August, when 1,099 accidents were recorded compared with 1,112 during August 1982. There were 9,271 fewer violations reported in September 1983 than in the same month of the previous year.

During July, however, the number of road casualties remained high. There were 72 people killed and 397 injured during July 1983, as compared with 55 killed and 1,000 injured the previous July. Lt. Col. Dmour said the high fatalities figure for 1983 was due to the fact that this year the 'Eid Al-Fitr holiday fell during July. Thirty-three people were killed on the roads during that holiday, he said.

The new traffic law, with stiff penalties for all kinds of violations, came into effect on 1 July 1983. Additional regulations requiring the installation and use of seat belts in passenger cars came into effect on 1 December.

paying more attention to the quality of the teachers themselves. Officers are to be sent on scholarships for training courses abroad. The department also plans to focus more on public relations and the human aspect of traffic enforcement. Last but not least, a policy decision is being considered not to employ conscript policemen as traffic officers.

The department wants to set up special sections for road engineering and public relations, and to inaugurate a Friends of the Traffic Police society.

Lt. Col. Dmour identified the major obstacles to traffic enforcement as "drivers' indifference towards the law, our traditions and customs." He said drivers know how to behave and the rules of driving, but when they come to practise their knowledge, they ignore every-

thing and start to drive irresponsibly.

When an accident takes place, tribal procedures come to the surface. After a dispute is settled they repeat the same violations, considering the whole thing to be in the hands of fate.

The department began applying the traffic law of 1983 gradually in order to avoid causing the feeling that a "huge thing" has taken place, he said. Instructions were given to traffic officers to show their sympathy and kindness with the drivers. Thus the situation appeared to remain normal. But drivers were accustomed to the "soft and weak" laws that were applied before; and the new law does differ from the old one, with more restrictions. The department aims first of all to minimise the number of victims and accidents as much as possible, and has had some success (see box).

Former minister describes W. Bank support for Arafat

Continued from page 3

Commenting on Israeli Prime Minister Shamir, he said he is in fact much tougher than his predecessor Menachem Begin, but "he lacks his charisma." When asked about his evaluation of Defence Minister Moshe Arens, he said, "He is another Sharon — smooth, too smooth, but more ruthless." And on the Israeli Labour Party, he said, "It is, in relation to basic issues, the same as the Likud. They talk moderation only."

In answer to a question about the Israeli view of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, he said, "They consider him another Sadat, but more diplo-

matic and stony and more acceptable to the Arabs."

Asked about Middle East peace possibilities, he said it is "regrettable" that those Israeli groups and individuals who preach and believe in peace are powerless. "Those who maintain power and pressure over the successive Israeli governments are the Gush Emini (settlers' movement) who are fully determined not to budge from one inch of the 'Greater Israel'."

Speaking of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, he said Israel will not withdraw from Lebanon, for its continued occupation of Lebanon enables it to control the Palestine issue "in the emptiness."

Period of consolidation

THE DRAFT budget for 1984, which was presented to the National Consultative Council on Monday, marks the end of the concerted push towards national development on the large scale that has gone on during the last seven or so years. The three-year development plan, the first five-year plan and the first part of the second five-year plan have been the age of grand industrial projects, of economic expansion and an aggressive push forward towards industrialisation. Now the wind has, to a greater or lesser extent, been taken out of our sails by the reduction in external assistance and in other forms of government revenue. An age of consolidation has begun.

A glance at the figures for the new draft budget shows that all has not gone as originally planned. The estimate used for Arab countries' financial aid is JD 183 million, compared with an earlier figure of JD 215 million. The earlier expected figure for total Arab aid and local revenue during 1983 has been JD 639 million; but the figure attained was only JD 526 million. The total budgeted expenditure are only JD 776.7 million: a mere fraction more than the 1983 budget of JD

775.37 million and in real (inflation-adjusted) terms, no increase at all. One of the current five-year plan's most important aims is to cover all recurrent expenditure by local revenues in the plan's last year; but the 1984 budget brings expenditure in check in order to achieve that goal one year early.

All this, however, does not mean that development is to stop. Due to well-planned and energetic efforts during the earlier plan periods (in both the private and public sectors), a strong infrastructural base has been laid and a big enough push has been given to industry and other economic sectors that the momentum is bound to continue. The completion and opening of such projects as the Arab potash plant, the fertiliser industry company in Aqaba and the privately owned timber processing complex all attest to the strength of that push. Moreover, whatever essential projects have not been completed are scheduled to continue on a rational basis.

The point to note is that in cutting the budget, the Finance Ministry has shown that it knows how and where to cut. This is an era of general financial retreat throughout

the region, and over most of the world; so it would be surprising if there were no reductions in Jordan's planned expenditure. A careful look at the 1984 draft budget will show that necessary expenditure have been retained in the most essential areas: first of all, in the maintenance of Jordan's security forces; second, in maintenance of a good international creditworthiness by meeting all financial obligations; third in continuing support for people living under occupation and fourth, in achieving self-reliance. Local revenues figure importantly in this last item; and as far as industry is concerned, projected spending is targeted, as a top priority, to projects that are the most economically feasible.

From the outside, it may look to some as though Jordan is in some trouble financially. It is undeniable that things are not as rosy as they used to be; but to calm the fears of those observers, we state our full confidence in the ability of our leading decision-makers to guide the country through the present stormy period to the future days of greater prosperity. Based on the record, we think there is little reason to think it will turn out otherwise.

Housing Bank offers bill payment service

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Housing Bank can now collect all payments due for water and electricity bills and will soon be receiving payments for telephone bills, a bank spokesman says. Home-owners may make their payments at any branch of the bank, which will then transfer them to the authorities concerned.

This service, the spokesman said, is not rendered for profit but to serve people's interests by saving their time and helping them avoid troubles. The Housing Bank has branches everywhere in Jordan, which will thus facilitate the settlement of water, electricity and telephone bills at the customers' convenience during the bank's working hours.

The bank recently released statistics showing that it had financed 50,830 homes since its



The Shmelsani Centre being built by the Housing Bank near the Interior Ministry Circle

establishment in 1974. Total loans issued by the bank came to JD 243 million, of which 57 per cent were used to finance housing for limited income employees of the government, Armed Forces and Public Security.

The bank has also granted loans to the Housing Corporation amounting to JD 42.6 million, at very easy terms. The new Abu

Nusair housing project north of Amman accounted for more than half of this total. The number of depositors with the bank has reached 235,000 thus indicating a high degree of awareness among the citizenry towards saving, the spokesman said.

The bank now has 65 branches, 70 per cent of which are outside the city of Amman.

Alia expected to decide on planes soon

AMMAN (Star) — Mr. Ali Ghandour, Chairman and President of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, may announce Alia's decision on the purchase of new aircraft at a press conference in New York on 15 December, the airline's 20th anniversary, the Middle East Economic Digest magazine (MEED) has reported.

MEED said in its 25 November issue that Alia's decision was still unknown, and that competition was "intensifying after a recent display in Amman of the McDonnell Douglas Corporation's wide-bodied MD-80." Also in the running are the US Boeing Corporation, which is offering several wide-bodied models for sale, and the European consortium Airbus Industrie with its new A310s.

Alia is considering purchasing medium-size wide-bodied craft to replace its six Boeing 727s and four 707s used on short and medium routes. According to MEED the airline has budgeted about \$1 billion for buying planes. It may buy more Boeing 747 "jumbo" jets to add to the ones it already has; other Boeing possibilities include the 757 and

767. Alia's "plans to buy seven more Lockheed Corporation L-1011 TriStars to add to the five it ordered in 1980 were frustrated in 1981 when Lockheed announced that TriStar production would end in 1983," the magazine said.

In addition to the display of the McDonnell Douglas MD-80, the stiff competition for the Alia order has spurred other airlines to send their models to Jordan for display, including the Airbus A310 and a medium-size airliner by the Dutch aircraft manufacturers Fokker. Mr. Ghandour, despite repeated attempts to gain some hint of the airline's intentions, has kept his counsel well, and reporters have gone away frustrated.

A purchase from one of the US manufacturers is considered likely for a number of reasons, including the fact that the US Export-Import Bank has offered to finance such a deal to the extent of \$300 million. Eximbank Chairman William Draper visited Amman to discuss this and other business in May (Jerusalem Star, 12 May 1983).

Lower than ever

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

ONE BROKER characterised this as a "boring" week on the stock market; but it did have the distinction of a record low in total handling. Trading was faint, prices were on a downward trend and there were no outstanding deals this week.

The shares of most companies continued to decrease in price, except on the last day of the week when most prices improved, thus making dealers hope that this is the beginning of a trend towards better prices. Price increases have become the exception rather than the rule during 1983, which could be referred to as the year of decline.

More than 300,000 shares were handled at a market value of JD 730,000 divided among 1,000 contracts: a decrease of 22.8 per cent compared to last week. In the banks sector, the handling average dropped to 55.4 per cent of total handling: a decrease of 4.6 points compared to last week. Four out of 15 banks occupied 66.4 per cent of handling in this sector or 36.9 per cent of all business on the market this week. The Arab Bank had 35.4 per cent of the sector or 19.7 per cent of total; Jordan-Gulf Bank 11.9/6.6 per cent; Jordan National Bank 10.1/5.6 per cent, and Jordan-Kuwait Bank 9.0/5.0 per cent.

Industry

The industry sector had 27.4 per cent of total; a decrease of one half point compared to last week. Within this sector three out of 27 companies had 43.4 per cent of trading or 11.8 per cent of the total. Intermediate Petrochemicals with 21.2/5.8 per cent; Jordan Petroleum Refinery 14.0/4.0 per cent, and National Industries 7.4/2.0 per cent.

Services

The services sector occupied 10.4 per cent of the market, an increase of only 0.3 points. Within this sector two out of nine companies occupied 58.1 per cent of the sector or 0.1 per cent of the total: Arab Investment and International Trade with 31.4/3.3 per cent, and Dar al-Sha'b Press and Publications with 26.7/2.8 per cent.

Insurance

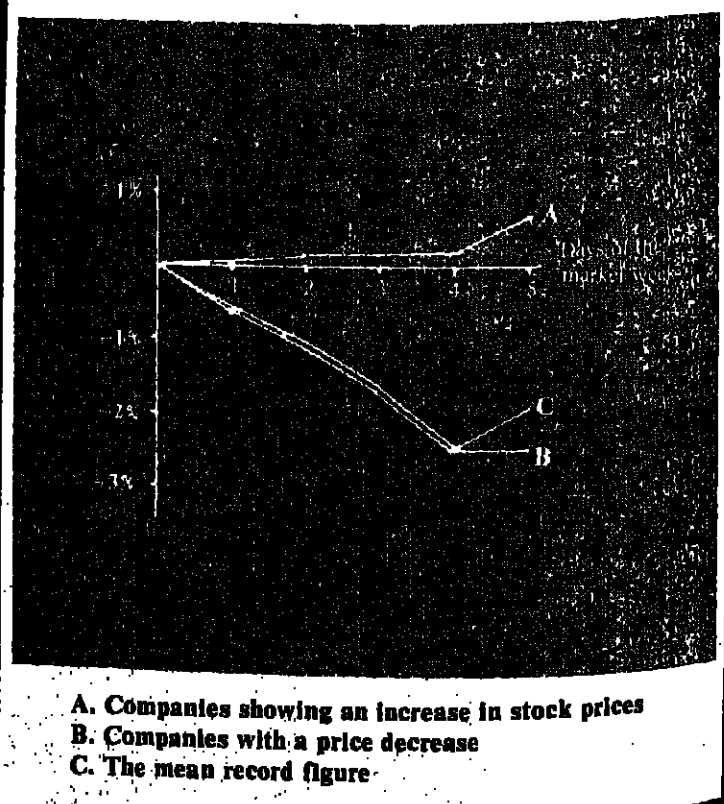
Insurance firms accounted for 6.8 per cent of total handling, an increase of 4.8 points. Within this sector two out of 10 companies occupied 56.4 per cent of the sector or 3.8 per cent of the total: Jordan-French Insurance with 34.1/2.3 per cent and The International Insurance 22.3/1.5 per cent.

The shares of 61 companies were handled during the week. Only ten recorded a price gain including: Mass Blades Manufacturing Company, closing at JD 0.680 up from JD 0.650; Jordanian Industrial Investments at JD 1.350 up from JD 1.300, and Dar al-Sha'b Press and Publications at JD 1.290 up from JD 1.250.

Forty-three companies had a loss including: Arab Development and Investment closing at JD 1.180 down from JD 1.300; Arab International Hotels at JD 0.650 down from JD 0.710; International Contracting and Investment at JD 0.660 down from JD 0.700, and Jordan Securities Corporation at JD 1.710 down from JD 1.790.

Eight companies had no change in their share prices. The Star Index at closing time came to 331.9; a decrease of 6.2 points (1.8 per cent) compared to last week. In the over-the-counter market, JD 205,000 shares, at a market value of JD 200,000, were handled.

The weekly record



By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 1 December, 1983

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

Some rather disappointing news could depress you a little in the next few days, but before the week is out, you should realize that this is a good thing. A person whom you have great admiration for should pay you quite a lot of attention this week, which may please you very much indeed. In your working life, this could be a very busy week for you, but you are well able to cope with this.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

A large part of your week could be taken up very enjoyably with preparing for a future journey which you are going to take. Younger people could play an important part in your life at the moment, and through them you could make important contacts. Where romantic affairs are concerned, an attachment could give you a great deal of happiness throughout this coming week.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

Outdoor activities seem to occupy much of your spare time this week, but guard against over-tiring yourself. A friend may seek your advice some time during this week, and you could help him in a considerable way, yet quite unwittingly. This is a good time for making a personal change which you may have been considering for some time past, for there is every indication of a good outcome. Finances should take a turn for the better now.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

A friendship could ripen into something much deeper this coming week, and should become a very important factor in your life. This is a week when you should find that most people around you are more than usually wanting to be co-operative, and this could be very much to your advantage. An extremely good week is indicated where both sport and travel are concerned, and you should feel very fit and in very good form.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

A difference of opinion with a partner could cause some tension during this coming week, but do not worry unduly, as it should soon pass. Business ventures could bring you in some extra cash, and in fact, this should be a very good week where financial matters are concerned. There is just the slight possibility that you may receive a letter which could mar an otherwise pleasant week.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

This should be a very cheerful week, and some advantageous opportunities should present themselves to you, particularly in the romantic field. A personal matter may need some thought, but your commonsense should prevail and you should be more than pleased with the outcome. There should be some excitement in social events during this week, which would tend to make life very hectic, but most enjoyable.

Thursday 1 December

Birthday Greetings to You. During the next twelve months, you should find yourself very much in demand, both in the social field, and also romantically, which should be a tremendous impetus for you in realising that you are more popular than you had imagined.

For a little while now, you may have found yourself having to bear with more than your fair share of responsibility where domestic chores are concerned. You would be well advised to try and pass this on to another member of your family, thus making yourself feel just that little more free during this coming year.

You may find that you have to be just that little extra tactful concerning a slight family upset which could arise over a rather trivial matter some time during the April period.

Friday 2 December

Birthday Greetings to You. During the coming year, the eligible ones amongst you should with very little doubt, find quite a deal of happiness and a new romance towards the end of March, and the married ones can look forward to a year full of promise.

Around the April period, you could have an offer to travel, which, providing all the circumstances permit, you would be well advised to accept, even though it may mean that you have to change certain of your plans, for the indications are that this could mean quite a lot to your future happiness.

Within the next three months, finances appear to strengthen considerably and you should feel that you have at last been rewarded for all the hard work you have put in.

Saturday 3 December

Birthday Greetings to You. It would be as well for you to try to bear in mind that where you might meet up with a family problem, you should handle this with as much tact and patience as possible, thus paving a way for making things run smoothly once more.

One of the high spots of the next twelve months is your health which should be really excellent throughout, always providing, of course, that you do not overtax your nerves or worry about things unduly.

In the social field, you should find yourself very busy, and engagements should team in for you, bringing with them new and extremely good friendships which should, in turn, benefit you in quite unexpected manners.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

During this coming week, you would be well advised not to make any hasty decisions, but just let things take a natural course, and all should be well. If you are in personal contact, should about this week, and you should find that your popularity should be at its height. Travel is strongly indicated at the weekend, and in connection with this you may need to adjust your finances a little.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

Family interests may take up quite a lot of your time during this week, but romance is very well started for the end of the week. You could be involved in a slight argument between friends this coming week, but you would be very well advised to keep as calm as you possibly can and say very little. A promise made to you quite some time ago, could materialise some time during this week, and this should give you a lot of pleasure.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

You should be feeling better in both health and mind now, and this should help you in the preparation of a future arrangement. The generosity of a close person should more than surprise you, as well as making you feel very happy. You may receive news of a romantic nature which should make you feel very contented, and thus you could make a long-awaited journey.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

Don't let your social popularity take your attention away too much. From your family ties at the moment, or you could cause some friction. There could be a slight upset where a romantic interest is concerned, but you would do well to remember that least said, soonest mended. Recently, you may have been doubting a friend's loyalty, but there is every indication that by the end of this week, you should be reassured.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

You would be well advised to act on first impressions this week, and don't allow yourself to be rushed. In you are due for some good luck. This may be a somewhat emotional week, but try not to lose your sense of humour, otherwise it could be a difficult week. Travel and a change of scenery seems very likely this coming week which could turn out to be a rather expensive one.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

Even though you are usually able to achieve most that you put your hand to, this is not a favourable week for making any new moves. There may be more work to do than you had anticipated this week, but you could also meet with some excitement in the romantic field. You may feel that you have been deceived by someone who is very near and dear to you, but don't make hasty accusations, as you could very well be wrong.

Monday 5 December

Birthday Greetings to You. Where the family is concerned, you may find that you have a personal problem towards the March period. Here, you would be very well advised to seek the advice of a trusted confidante who has helped you before, rather than a relative. All the indications are, however, that this matter should blow over, and affairs should then run smoothly once again.

Romance should be very clearly in the air, for the young and eligible ones, and there could be talk of engagements or even a marriage around the March period, whilst for the older age groups, there are signs of a very gay and pleasant social life indeed.

Tuesday 6 December

Birthday Greetings to You. Your career will improve quite a lot during this coming year. Work will be harder, but also the rewards greater, and you will go from strength to strength.

Travel could play an important part in your life next month. You would be very well advised to ask the advice of someone in a higher and more responsible position than yourself before you embark on any wild venture.

Where finances are concerned, you could receive a very unexpected lump sum of money within the next ten weeks. However, you must not be tempted to spend rashly or without careful thought. By being sensible about this extra money, you will be feeling very secure by your next anniversary.

Wednesday 7 December

Birthday Greetings to You. Your money matters may have been causing you a little concern just lately. This coming year, they will straighten out, and there is an indication of much financial success for you during the coming year.

Although a great deal of hard work will be demanded of you during the coming year, you will be very wise not to spare yourself, for there is every sign of great success ahead.

Romance is in the air for the younger ones amongst you towards the end of March. Social activities will take up a lot of your time this coming year, and new friends and contacts will be made.

Health should be excellent this coming year as long as you don't overtax your nerves.

PEANUTS

featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ

DON'T CALL ON ME... PLEASE DON'T CALL ON ME...

SIT UP STRAIGHT, FRANKLIN... I DON'T WANT HER TO SEE ME... IF SHE SEES ME, SHE'LL CALL ON ME... SIT UP STRAIGHT...

SIT UP STRAIGHT, FRANKLIN... MOVE A LITTLE TO YOUR LEFT...

IF SHE SEES ME, SHE'LL CALL ON ME... I KNOW SHE'LL CALL ON ME, AND I'M NOT READY...

YOU'RE SLUMPING, FRANKLIN... SIT UP STRAIGHTER...

I CAN'T SIT ANY STRAIGHTER!!!!

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

NICE GOING, FRANKLIN

MY MOTHER DIDN'T RAISE ME TO BE A DUCK BLIND

Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

TARZAN FINDS LIZ MARKHAM HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY THE DIKES. HE WATCHES AND LISTENS AS SHE BETRAYS THE OTHER SURVIVORS OF THE PLANE CRASH.

I WOULD NOT DREAM OF CRUSHING SO DELICATE A FLOWER. JUST TELL ME WHERE THE OTHERS ARE. EITHER I'LL HAVE YOUR HEAD, TOO!

ON THE UNCHARTED ISLAND ON WHICH THEY ARE STRANDED, TARZAN SEARCHES FOR LIZ MARKHAM, WHO HAS BEEN KIDNAPPED BY THE DIKES.

I AM SORRY TO HAVE TO TELL YOU, LADY GREYSTOKE, BUT I DO NOT HAVE A FULL COMPLIMENT OF MARINES.

THE "MARINES" HAVE LANDED CAPTAIN NOW. SO GO ON MY FATHER AND TARZAN!

JANE!

MUWRO!

THE AUSTRALIAN MOTOR LAUNCH BRINGS THE CAPTAIN OF THE FRENCH NUCLEAR SUB. ASHORE, JANE IS RELIEVED THAT PAUL D'ARNOT HAS ANSWERED HER CALL FOR HELP.

ADMIRAL D'ARNOT'S COMPLIMENTS, LADY. CAPTAIN LEAFAGE OF THE ROYAL ARMY, YOUR SERVICE.

THANK YOU FOR COMING, CAPTAIN. KNOWING PAUL D'ARNOT WOULD NOT FAIL ME.

ON MALABANG, PROF. PORTER, HANS AND EDDIE MARKHAM WAIT IN THE CAVES FOR TARZAN AND LIZ MARKHAM.

TARZAN WAS LEADING US TO SOME CAVES IN THE BASE OF THOSE ROCKS.

I LOOK FORWARD TO MEETING THIS TARZAN. HIS HEAD WILL BE A FINE ADDITION TO MY COLLECTION.

BUT TAKING THE HEAD OF TARZAN OF THE APES IS NO EASY MATTER.

LOOK!

GULEIMAN KHAN WATCHES AS HIS WISH TO MEET TARZAN IS GRANTED. THE DIKES ARE NO MATCH FOR THE APESMAN UNTIL ONE OF THEM USES HIS BLOW-GUN AND THE DART FINDS TARZAN'S BACK!

STAR

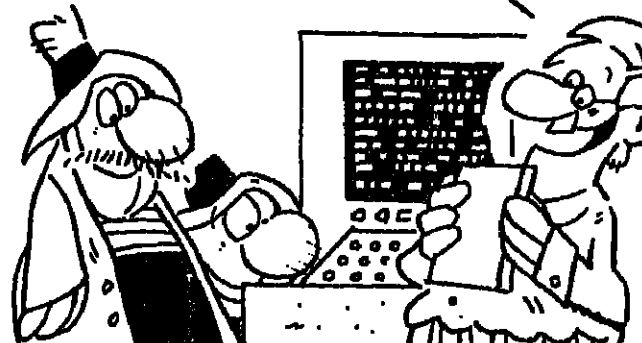
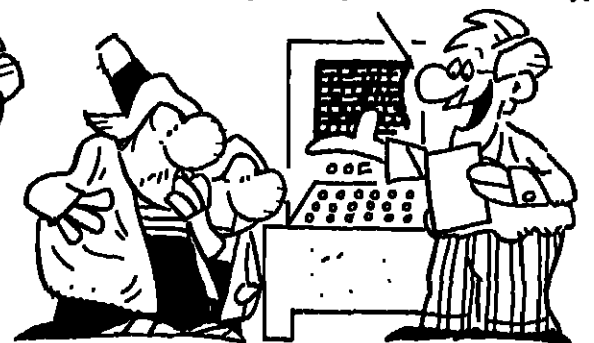
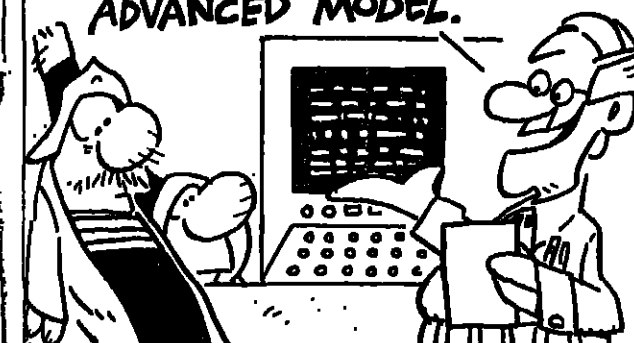
DECEMBER 1983

FRANK & ERNEST

HOME COMPUTERS
.. AND THIS IS OUR MOST
ADVANCED MODEL.

IT BALANCES CHECKBOOKS,
FILES RECIPES AND
REMEMBERS APPOINTMENTS.

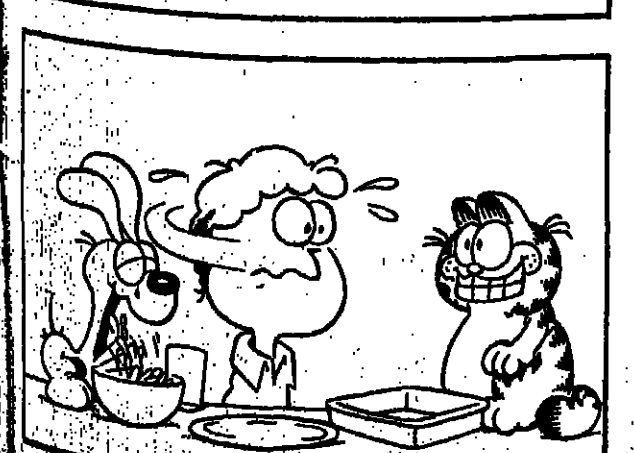
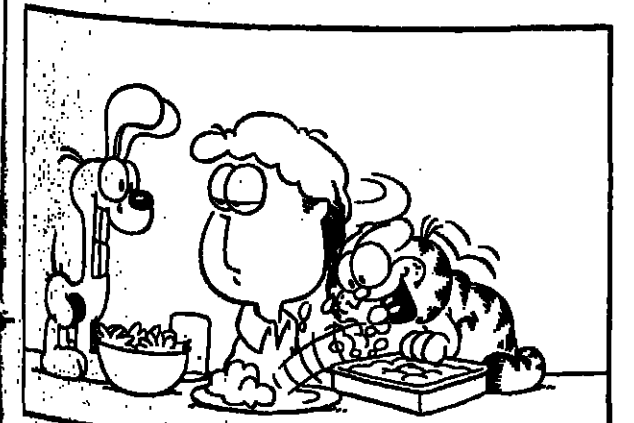
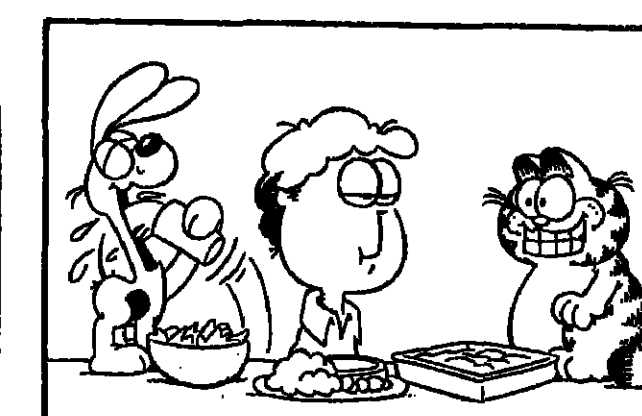
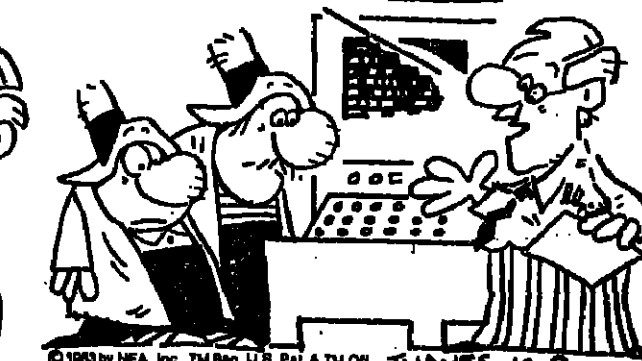
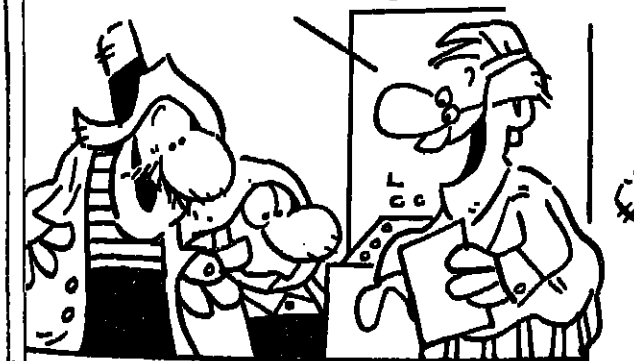
IT CAN WRITE LETTERS
AND DRAW PICTURES.



IT WILL EVEN PLAY
GAMES WITH YOU!

GREAT!
I'LL BUY
IT!

YOU CAN'T BUY IT, SIR..
YOU HAVE TO ADOPT IT.



United Nations celebrates Palestinian solidarity day

By Carrie Nelle Thompson/
Star Geneva Correspondent

GENEVA — There were 5 regional conferences convened to study the question of Palestine this past year. A global meeting was held in Aug.-Sept. to integrate, distill and disseminate the data that had been gathered on the regional level, where everyone wanted to be in on the action, particularly the correspondents at the Palais des Nations.

On 29 November, the day designated as Palestinian solidarity day, precisely two persons — both correspondents — turned out for a well-documented film on the Palestinian struggle, and it was shown in the cinema of the Palais des Nations. However, interest was much more in evidence at the commemorative services which followed in one of the central Palais assembly halls. Approximately 200 UN, Swiss and international government officials and interested Geneva residents sat patiently while eight representatives of various organizations delivered the usual plans for self-determination and statehood for the Palestinians.

Mr. Evarist Saliba, permanent representative of Malta to the UN, said that the "need for today's celebration shows what has not happened" even though the continued call for numerous meetings and conferences were clear "road signs" of the problem. He continued that "the plight of the Palestinian people is perhaps more serious than ever". Saliba asserted it is necessary to "change intransigence into cooperation... it is in none's longterm interest to have, condone, maintain or nurture conflicts that endanger the rights of the Palestinian people."

Kazimir Vidas, permanent representative of Yugoslavia to the UN, spoke for Ambassador Fonseka, chairman of the special committee to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories. He stressed that Israel continues to use "expulsion as a form of punishment" and that "death and bloodshed" was provoked by the activities of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories.

Ambassador Riyadh Al-Azzawi, permanent representative of the Republic of Iraq, as chairman of the Arab states, cited Israel's attack on the Iraqi atomic plant, bombardment of Lebanon and slaughter of the Palestinian people as he repeatedly pointed to its refusal and rejection of resolutions and declarations of the UN. He alone of the speakers compared the Israeli government to that of South Africa.

The Organisation of the Islamic Conference was represented by H.E. Mr. Mounkeila Arouna, ambassador of Niger in Paris. He emphasized the PLO must maintain uniformity and cohesion if they are ever to have their inalienable rights

which include those of "sovereignty, a homeland, and a return to that homeland".

From the group of Non-Aligned countries, Ambassador Bhagirath Lal Das, acting permanent representative of India to the UN, said that the Non-Aligned Movement had been particularly active in organizing opposition to Israeli actions and getting the UN Security Council to take action. He added that in March of 1983 at their New Delhi summit conference they had established a committee of heads of state, chaired by Indira Gandhi, to take "intensive and wide consultations" to try to reach some answer to the Palestinians plight. He continued that already such in-depth consultations had been held in Western Asia.

Eighty countries, including the Union of Palestinian Lawyers were represented by Mr. Joe Nordmann in his capacity as president of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. Nordmann stated that "the agreements of Camp David were a challenge to international law" and that they had led to much conflict. He added that the present "tragic events in Tripoli are founded in the denial of the rights of the Palestinian people." He further made reference to the "stubbornness and scorn of the Israeli authorities because of the support of the United States." Nordmann said his organization is calling for the convening of yet another international conference for peace in the Middle East with its aim to create an independent state for Palestinians under the auspices of the UN.

Nabil Ramlawi, director and permanent observer for the PLO to the UN, attacked both Israel and the US with his strongest criticism levelled at the latter. He charged that both were "constantly and systematically working to paralyse international efforts on behalf of the Palestinian people." He charged that they harboured the wish to "subject the whole region to America's imperialistic plans, taking no heed for the rights of people or international feelings." He further charged that "Israel was only admitted to the UN on the basis of its responsibility to safeguard the rights of the Palestinian people" and that this had in no way been done. Rather, their action was that of "dispersal and liquidation".

Ramlawi placed special emphasis on the new settlements by the Israelis which he said would number 1.4 million in Gaza in the next 30 years, 10,000 in the next 5 years and 20,000 on the Golan. He added that there were already 25,000 on the West Bank, East Jerusalem, Gaza and the Golan.

Messages of solidarity also were received from the rulers of Bahrain, Egypt, Ethiopia, Syria, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Commander of militia resigns

BEIRUT (AP) — A key commander of the Israeli-backed home guard militia movement in Southern Lebanon announced Wednesday that he had disbanded his fighters and would support the mainstream Shi'ite Muslim militia Amal.

The commander known as Abu Sateh told a press conference at Amal's headquarters in the Beirut suburb of Bourj Barajneh that he had dissolved his home guard unit and pledged to renew loyalty to the Amal militia, which opposes the Israeli occupation.

Abu Sateh said that he set up his militia, known as the Shi'ite Army, to defend the largely Shi'ite population of Southern Lebanon from attacks by rightist Christian militias. But Abu Sateh said he came to believe that his militia would be under Israel's direct command and that he feared the militia might be forced to instigate hostilities.

Prisoner exchange is incomplete

Continued from page 1

The Israelis are, however, still holding 2,700 "convicted guerrillas" and of 1000 Palestinians who should have been released from Israeli prisons only 63 "high security" prisoners have been freed. Another 35 prisoners who were abducted from ships while on their way from Cyprus to join the PLO in Tripoli were also released. Only seven women prisoners have been released although the exchange was supposed to have included all women prisoners.

Palestinians from territory occupied in 1948 have had to face an additional prob-

lem. The Israelis have tried to blackmail them into waiving their civil rights as Israeli citizens in return for their release and this has led to some prisoners not being able to leave. Under original agreement citizens of the West Bank and Gaza were supposed to be allowed to return to their homes but instead they have all been expelled.

In addition to this the Israelis have now re-arrested a total of 45 people in South Lebanon, including seven former Ansar inmates.



LONDON — Three police officers who are investigating the theft of three tons of gold worth £26 million (\$39 million) from Brinks-Mat security depot near London's Heathrow Airport last Saturday showing photos of two types of vans, two kinds of cartons the size of shoeboxes in which the 6800 bars of gold were kept, and one of the beige cloth bags the gang used as hoods to blindfold the security guards. A reward of £2 million (\$3 million) is offered for the arrest of the robbers. (AP wirephoto).



Commonwealth leaders meeting in New Delhi

Commonwealth leaders call for East-West dialogue

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — From the safe distance of the Commonwealth leaders' conference in New Delhi, the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, has quietly changed her policy towards the build-up of nuclear weapons in Europe, and subscribed to the idea that there must be more "meaningful dialogue" between East and West.

The need for dialogue was embodied in the three page "Goa Declaration", named after the South Indian seaside resort where the leaders of the Commonwealth nations spent the past weekend. The call for more East-West dialogue represents a moral victory for the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Trudeau, who first presented the idea in London two weeks ago, and received a chilly response from the British Prime Minister.

But Mrs. Thatcher's endorsement now of the need for dialogue is not altogether a reluctant conversion. As an astute politician, she can see the need for some fresh initiative on the nuclear question. Now that the Russians have broken off the arms limitation talks with the Americans in Geneva and indicated that they will deploy their own nuclear missiles to face the "Cruise" and Pershing missiles recently delivered to Britain, Italy and West Germany, public opinion is clearly looking for a way of halting their "tit-for-tat" policies.

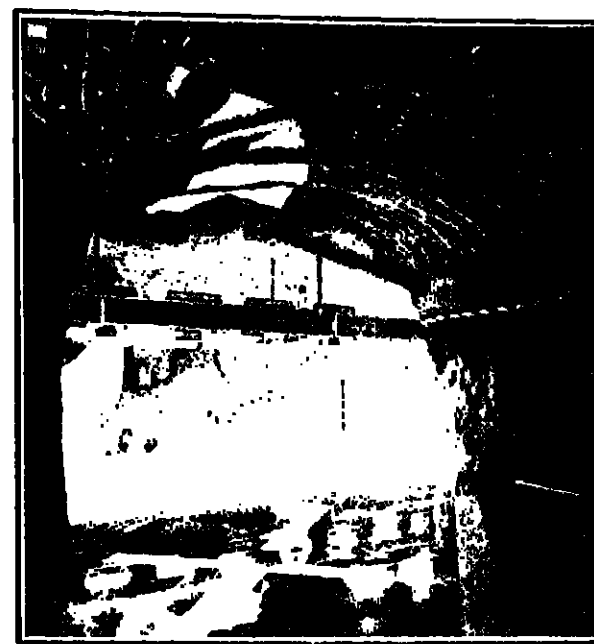
In Britain, it has been forcefully pointed out by the opposition Labour Party that

the deployment of new weapons on both sides of Europe's iron curtain has not brought a military advantage to any one. And, despite the government's predictions, the anti-Cruise peace protests show no sign of fading away. On the contrary, the women protesters encamped around the American base at Greenham Common west of London seem as determined as ever to prevent the Cruise missiles, on their huge mobile launching vehicles, from being dispersed around the English countryside. The Greenham Common women continue to receive support, especially from church groups, and it is the security forces who show signs of giving up the struggle. This week the local police force announced that, having spent more than two million pounds last month on guarding the Greenham Common base, it is now reducing the number of policemen at the base from 800 to 200.

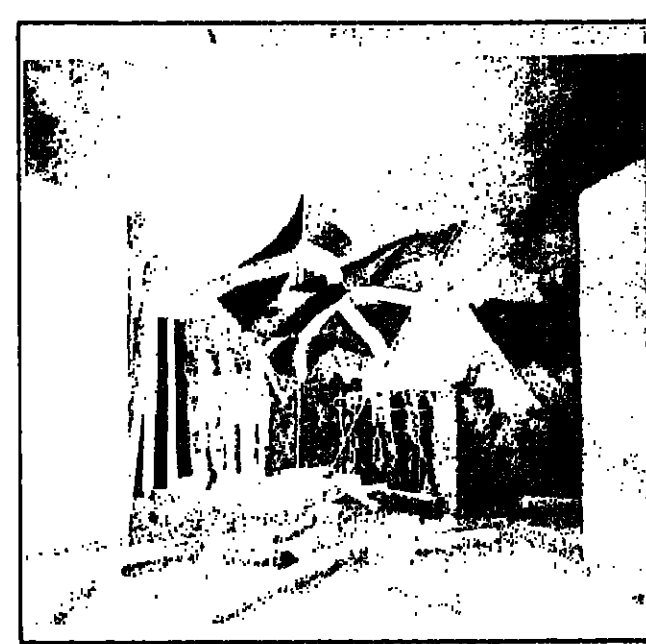
In New Delhi, therefore, Mrs. Thatcher willingly put her signature to the Goa Declaration, to show that her government is by no means satisfied with the nuclear stalemate. There are no immediate plans for Mrs. Thatcher to visit Washington, Moscow or Peking — in the steps of Mr. Trudeau — but she does intend to go soon to Hungary. There she can be expected to talk in conciliatory terms about the need for more mutual understanding between the capitalist West and the communist East. It will seem a strange message coming from the Western leader whom the Russians have called "the Iron Lady", because of her stridently anti-communist speeches in the past.



Fouad Mimi with Yves St. Laurent and Paloma Rasso in Paris.



Stockholm underground



'Bataljen' by Sten Eklund

Travel keeps a talent alive, says painter

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to the Star

TRAVEL for artist and television director Fouad Mimi who toured recently from visits to Germany and Sweden, is a necessary ingredient in any artist's development. He believes: the atmosphere in which an artist lives must never be allowed to stagnate in its own vapours, nor must the culture with which he is constantly intercommunicating stultify his creative muse. Exposure to other cultures, life styles and countries, therefore, is a revitalising force which can greatly benefit an artist's thinking and work.

Since joining Jordan Television in 1970, prior to which Fouad produced and presented art and music programmes on Radio Jordan, he has been fortunate to put his theories to the test. Travelling widely at the invitation of foreign governments, he has gleaned new ideas, developed his skills and fed his creative powers.

His first taste of life abroad was in London, where through a

scholarship, he studied general television production at the BBC.

At that time his interest in art as an artist had not yet been aroused although as a child he had always painted and designed fashion. Not until he had returned and produced a programme on Jordanian artists and their paintings did he become aware of the value of artistic activity. Inspired and encouraged by artist Aziz Ammounieh, he took to painting seriously. In 1975, concentrating on landscapes, desert scenes and bedouin life, he held his first and very successful exhibition.

From 1975 onwards he went on short trips to Italy, East Germany, Algeria and France and looked with new eyes. Not only did he attend useful courses on television production but took the opportunity to visit numerous art galleries and museums, feasting on new sights and enjoying the highly charged atmospheres.

France was a particular highlight. Fouad was invited to a top Parisian showroom by world famous designer Yves St. Laurent where he was introduced into the sophisticated and high powered world of fashion.

He spent many days gazing at the work of the Impressionists

by whom he'd been always fascinated and sitting in the crowded cafe trottoirs of Montmartre absorbing the general colour and liveliness.

His one regret was not being able to go deeper into French society and experience the life of the common man. Always with his full itinerary organised by his hosts and with limited time he feels his impressions skim the surface at most.

London year

These trips were followed by a four month seminar at USIA in America where he was astonished by the advanced technology and facilities available and a return to London to pass a year at the fine arts college of St. Martins in Charing Cross Road.

Fouad considers this year in London the most important period in his life. He was not only working daily on his craft but making contacts with other artists. The length of time enabled him to break through the four walls of the artist's studio and move around, receptive to whatever he saw and learnt, constantly discovering and investigating, replenishing and reviving his artistic self.

It is in this frame of mind that he visited Sweden and West Germany in June and September of this year.

Sweden is the farthest point north that he has journeyed to and he keenly felt the cold environment, so unlike the warmer climates of Italy and southern Germany. But he was struck by the government's commitment to the semination of art through all levels of society. Not only are there many government programmes encouraging children's theatre and creativity but there is strong belief in art being the property of the people and not an elitist pursuit. They have tried to realise this in the adornment of public buildings and most successfully in Stockholm's underground coined the "longest art gallery".

The basic aim of the artists who designed the stations was to create a product dominated by the distinct features of each particular station enabling the people to orient themselves in time and place. Consequently each station sports works of art on every scale and are a fairly tale from daily life.

Fragments of poems, stone sculptures, miniature landscapes oil paintings, world pictures splinters of human life deck the walls, appealing to people of all



Fouad Mimi



'Familienbild George' by Max Beckman, Mimi's favourite artist

ages, arresting their attention, luring them to contemplate and appreciate.

One station Fouad particularly remembers is Nackrosen (the water lily). The middle of the vault is a pond of waterlilies in concrete frescoes while on the floor is a poem about waterlilies by Gunnar Bjorling. As the station is in the direct vicinity of a film town made up almost entirely of film studios, the motto relates the history of film in photomontage. The wide use of material and media plucked every chord.

Fouad found the "gallery" decorative, provocative, naive, amusing, at times irritating but always an astounding achievement of human imagination.

As his fields of study in Sweden included Swedish television art programmes and Swedish art from the twentieth century he was given an extensive tour of the Swedish television complex and a deluge of facts about financing, organising and programming.

In Stockholm he visited the Institute of Art History which also documents modern and contemporary art and the modern museum which has a collection of Swedish and international twentieth century art including works by Edvard Munch, Picasso, Matisse and Max Ernst. He was also fortunate to meet Sweden's top artists Sten Eklund and Tommy Oatmar to whom he showed slides of current Jordanian art.

In Germany, touring its major towns, Bonn, Berlin, Frankfurt and Munich, Fouad completed another taxing programme of cultural events that not only covered art exhibitions, museums and television studios but jazz concerts and ballet too. Munich a city of many epochs and styles enchanted him with its old city standing amidst a modern and gleaming array of department stores and signs. Its Alto Pinakothek houses many great master pieces of all times and is often a place of pilgrimage for art lovers. There he stood and admired Durer's superlative "Four Apostles", Titian's "Crowning with Thorns", Rembrandt's "Adoration of the Shepherds" and Botticelli's "Pieta". He also took the chance to study the work of famous German art movements, (Klee and Kandinsky), of the Der Blaue Reiter group and the expressionist painters, August Macke, Max Ernst and Hans Thuer.

Not only has Fouad Mimi found travel to be a philosophy in itself but it has also made him aware of the benefits and failings of artistic life in Jordan. He has realised that it is relatively easy to exhibit one's works and generate interest but believes that Jordanian artists have little contact with each other and although they are very active there is no sign of an art movement specific to this area.

There is also a lack of facilities, workshops and basic materials and contact with artists outside.

Young graduates face uncertain future

By Amal Ghandour
Special to the Star

"IT WAS a slap across the face. If they don't condemn you for your education, they mock your enthusiasm." When M.A., a finance graduate, said those words, he didn't realize he was voicing the disappointments of many other young educated colleagues.

Fresh out of college, 25 young Jordanians, talked to The Star about their let-downs with a society that seemingly does not acknowledge what talents they have to offer.

All of those interviewed were very much concerned with the absence of government initiatives to absorb their professional skills. Official statistics show that 85 thousand students out of a hundred and ten thousand are currently pursuing their bachelor degrees. Yet 62 per cent of government demand is for vocational school trainees. As one of the interviewed said, "obviously the government does not want us, because it does not need us."

Jordan, for example, has four thousand engineers. The government can only employ around 2500, and another 500 work in private sector. This means that at least 1000 engineers, are out of work.

Mr. Musa Anz, the director of employment in Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, complained that "there is a tremendous pressure on Alia to absorb engineers, and we cannot possibly employ them, because we have no need for them. The need is really for those who will go out to the plane and work on its mechanics if you will." Mr. Anz added, though, that this is not hindering students from studying engineering because of social pressures.

Poor co-ordination

Commenting on the oversupply of engineers, one civil engineer said, "it seems that the government hasn't driven home the message that the country is self sufficient. Or if it has, then society is obviously not receptive to the government's warnings."

There were many question marks directed at the public establishment. Alia Khalifeh, a communications graduate, feels that there is an obvious lack of government co-ordination with schools. She points out that "there are no career counselling offices in any of the schools which can serve as a medium between the government and society, and redirect the students towards the government's needs." Alia believes that this is why the over-qualification gap has not been bridged yet.

Eastern Europe

East European-educated engineers have even more problems to cope with. Said one "despite the influx of many Jordanians into East Europe for training, not many of us are well received in the Jordanian job market."

It seems that the language barrier and the different training programmes, since Jordan follows the Western system, inhibit corporations from hiring East European graduates. The upshot is that the latter are pushed to the sidelines and preference is given to US and European educated engineers. As one knowledgeable source put it, "we prefer not to employ East European graduates, because they are simply not familiar with our system."

Asked why, then, does the government keep sending many of its scholarship winners to Eastern Europe? He said, "because it is cheaper, and because sometimes there are assistantship programmes between the concerned countries."

All of those interviewed felt that society should bear some of the responsibility for the over-qualification problem. The educational system as a whole, they argued, discourages entry into any profession that does not require a four-year university study. Usually the father is prouder to say his son is an engineer than a mechanic. The son himself finds a much wider social

acceptance as a university graduate than as a graduate of a vocational school.

Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabber, the Under Secretary of Labour, clarified the government's position. He pointed out that Jordan, during the 60's and 70's had a tremendous need for university graduates. There was an under-qualification gap that needed to be corrected. This, together with the high demand from the Gulf for engineers minimized the potential for an over-supply.

Vocational training

Dr. Abdul Jabber was careful to note that the government is aware of the current surplus of college graduates. It is, he said, introducing new policies to remedy the situation.

There will be an expansion in vocational school centres. More effective use of the media will take place to help change society's attitude towards various specialization and studies will be conducted to devise better ways, "to hedge against the inflow of high school students into universities." Dr. Abdul Jabber also indicated that the recent economic slump in the Gulf might pose problems for the Jordanian economy. He suggested that "many Jordanian expatriates might have to return home as a result of the economic slow-down, and an over-supply problem might arise."

Another issue on which the Under Secretary commented, not only as a Labour Ministry official but as a private citizen, is the government scholarship programme. The programme for the years 1983-1986, is designed for four-year Bachelor studies. This means that government itself is not undertaking steps to satisfy its needs. Dr. Abdul Jabber agreed that "the government should review its fellowship programme to correspond to its current and future needs."

Hazem Malhas, a civil-engineer serving his two year mandatory military service, said that the army is not able to absorb all the university graduates either. He said that "there is just not enough space for them, because there are so many of them."

Four draftees interviewed claimed that more programmes should be established so that the community can benefit from their professional skills. Engineers, for example, could help build the country, whether in agriculture, roads or in any other area, instead of sitting around doing nothing or being assigned to positions not related to their professions. This way, the draftees proposed, they could practice their professions, the community would benefit and the army would be relieved from the pressure of such a surplus.

In the present situation many engineers and others are serving in other fields. For example, the education ministry is in great need for teachers in certain regions and subjects. The army is helping by sending many of its recruits to teach English, Arabic, Physics and other subjects but as one draftee put it "the army cannot possibly put everyone in his specialty."

Extra dimension

The problem for the young educated female has an added dimension. In recent years, Jordanian women have assumed a bigger role in the Jordanian economy. They have jumped in the job market, from only seven per cent in 1977 to 15 per cent in 1983. It is obvious that society is beginning to accept the idea of the working woman. But to many of the recently educated females, the society's and the government's encouragement leaves much to be desired.

Majida Ghoshah, a sociology graduate from the Jordan University, was discouraged from joining the government because of what she described as "total discrimination" for the field, and for her as a woman. She says "there is no awareness of the need for sociological studies conducted to understand what shapes and molds a developing society." Majida, who



is working now for a bank in the loans department, questioned the government's encouragement of fields such as sociology and archaeology, if it doesn't intend to employ or take seriously their graduates.

They say that many women enter the job market, get sent on training cycles, come back, work for three months, only to excuse themselves from work upon getting married. Hence their employers end up losing their investments and promising themselves not to hire any woman for anything higher than a secretary.

All of those interviewed realize that such social wrongs and government inadequacies are common to most Third World countries. Yet they all point out that social inhibitions cannot correct themselves, but have to be worked on slowly but relentlessly, to pave the way for the drive for progress. They are aware of their country's shortcomings, and are committed to redressing its deficiencies.

What they ask is for both the government and society to recognize their talents and to use them. This can benefit the country, they argue, and assist in its endeavours to change. Otherwise, their frustrations and feelings of uselessness, as one of them concludes, can only add to the already erratic course of development which the country is undergoing.

Jordan aids Qatari hospital development

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

SIXTY-SIX Jordanian doctors have been sent to Hamad Special Hospital in Doha, Qatar as part of a programme to help upgrade Qatar's medical facilities. The Vice-President of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Jordan Dr. Kamil Ajlouni said that under the programme the University of Jordan will also accept four Qatari doctors for higher studies each year and will participate in the establishment of a nursing college in Doha.

This work builds upon that already done by Dr. Ajlouni when he was seconded to Qatar for nearly two years to supervise the setting up of the Hamad Hospital.

The hospital was established to provide Qataris with the best and most up-to-date secondary and tertiary health care. It is also supposed to offer educational programmes, to serve as a post-graduate teaching centre and to carry out community related research. The 1200 bed facility is the most modern in the Gulf and has 300 doctors and over 1000 nurses.

Early problems

When Dr. Ajlouni arrived at the hospital in January 1982 he found many problems waiting for him. There was a great shortage of specialist doctors and some of the doctors already working had commu-

nication problems as they spoke no Arabic.

There was a shortage of nurses, most sub-specialty services were lacking, and there was no post-graduate training programme. An American administrative team already working at the hospital was unable to relate satisfactorily to existing staff in primary health care and at the existing Rumailah hospital.

The hospital has now recruited highly qualified doctors from the UK, the US and elsewhere and the number of specialists has increased from three to 26 in medicine, from four to 10 in gynaecology, from one to five paediatrics and from eight to nine in surgery.

A programme for cardiac surgery, backed up by a cardiology investigation laboratory, has now been established with a staff of six consultants. A modern laboratory with facilities for biochemistry, immunology, microbiology, haematology and a blood bank has also been set up and there is also a histopathology service.

In addition there is now a large geriatric and rehabilitation unit with two full-time consultants; a rehabilitation unit for handicapped children, a well-organized medical records department and a staff library with 400 annual periodical subscriptions.

Dr. Ajlouni said that residency programmes in internal medicine surgery and paediatrics have been established and have now been accredited.

Dr. Ajlouni said that the school for the handicapped was a close to me as son, Ja'far, says Mr. Al-Wazani founder of the Mentally Handicapped Organization. "The children and their teachers live in a family sharing love and affection and this is the cause of our success."

At the age of three Ja'far Al-Wazani had an accident which left him mentally retarded. In time, his condition became more serious and he could no longer remain at home.

As none of Jordan's existing organizations for the mentally handicapped could offer Ja'far adequate help his father Sadek founded his own school to help not only his son, but other children with similar problems.

Starting with very limited finances Mr. Al-Wazani rented a house at Na'our and in 1981, the International Year for the Handicapped, Her Royal Highness Princess Basma opened the new school.

Now has a headmistress, two teachers, a cook, a cleaner and a night watchman. Mr. Al-Wazani runs the school everyday to see how the children are progressing.

The school takes ten children between the ages of five and ten. Each child is assessed by the headmistress to see what help the children are able to give. Other the beginners or the advanced class.

The school aims to teach the children to be self-reliant and to learn to cope with basic their needs such as eating, dressing and personal hygiene.

They are given a general knowledge about themselves and their environment and games, sport and outings are also part of the curriculum. The school provides full medical and psychological care for the children and nurse is in daily attendance to monitor their progress.

Success story

One of their remarkable success stories was a ten year old girl who came to the school able only to drink milk from a baby's bottle. After patient effort the girl learned to eat proper food and to feed herself.

The responsibility of the school also extends to the students' families. "We try to show them the most effective way to deal with their children," says Mr. Al-Wazani.

Mr. Al-Wazani is a lawyer by profession but he is currently preparing for his diploma in special education at the University of Jordan so that he can apply the latest methods and ideas at the school.

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'Le Neuvieme Cercle' from left to right: Jean Michel Dufils, Patrice Paoli, Pascal Ott and Marc Benoit

French centre 'moves' to the ninth circle

The French Cultural Centre last Thursday was alive to the rhythm of Rock Roll as Amman's newest music group, 'Le Neuvieme Cercle' (The Ninth Circle), made its public debut.

Over 150 people, ranging from a three-year old sucking her thumb as she sat among a cluster of children on the floor, to number of teenagers clapping their hands as they stood against the hall walls and the seated adults who tapped their feet to the rhythm gathered to hear the music. The audience's faces reflected the group's success, especially with the couple who could not resist dancing in the small hallway just at the door.

Watching the group as they performed on two bass guitars, a piano, drums and a harmonica a collection of English, American and French songs including Dylan's 'Blowing in the Wind', the Beatles' 'She's Only 17' as well as four songs of their own composition, it was quite difficult to imagine that they lead ordinary lives.

One could believe that bass player Marc Benoit is nothing other than a 23 year old whose only cares in life are jeans, tee-shirts and rock music, that singers and guitarists Patrice Paoli and Jean Michel Dufils are keen on making a living out of composing and singing their own songs and that drummer Pascal Ott has kept to the beat of his drums since his early teens.

As it turns out, Pascal, is the Assistant Commercial Attache at the French Embassy in Amman and began playing the drums just last September when the group was formed. Marc, an engineer working with a French company in Amman for his military service, took a crash course in bass playing only two weeks before the performance. Geology expert Jean is the father of two toddlers and Patrice, is first secretary at the French Embassy in Amman.

They chose rock music because rock is now a great cultural movement that has been growing constantly in the West since 1956, when 'Rock Around the Clock' took the world by surprise. It was introduced into Europe in the 60's by the Beatles. Rock includes many elements including country, music, rhythm and blues and even Elton John's punk.

Now that the group has set out upon the road of music, it hopes

it can hold several different performances elsewhere. But time is running short for them as Pascal will be returning to France when his contract ends in February. The rest of the group expect to be staying in Amman for some time, and they will be able to find a replacement who is up to Pascal's standard.

Counsellor of the German Embassy Dr. Gunter Mulack and Mrs. Mulack were guests of honour this week at a cocktail party hosted by Ambassador Dr. Hermann Munz and Mrs. Munz.

And the air must have been full of good byes as Osama and Fatma Mijadali, Reema and Karim Jouiry, Dr. Hanna Odeh, Nabih Badr, Armin and Hildegarde Koestler, Michael Koukakis David and Jill Spedding and many others said good bye not only to the Mulacks but also to David and Julie Easton who were spending their last evening in Amman.

The Under Secretary of the Ministry of Information Mr. Butros Salah gave a dinner party at the Crown Rotisserie of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in honour of the Italian press delegation accompanying President Pertini on his visit this week. Among the prominent Italians present were Mr. Michelangelo Jacobucci, a close associate of the present and two old Middle East hands Dr. Giancarlo Lanuti of L'Unita and Giuseppe Josea Middle East correspondent of Corriere della Sera. Also present were members of the Ministry of Information press office and Mr. Jawad Marqa head of Petra. Mr. George Hawatmeh editor of the Jordan Times, Miss Samira Qadwar of UPI and Miss Lella Deeb of Reuters.

Director of International Sales for Eastern Airlines of America, Carlos A. Gonzalez hosted an audiovisual presentation and cocktail party for Amman travel people on Monday night. The occasion was the official announcement of the appointment of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline as Eastern's general sales agents.

Jordanians waiting to take advantage of the new Alia/Eastern

arrangements for flights to the US can talk to Randa Atallah, Eastern representative within Alia, and Zaha Nijmeh who will be handling sales, information and ticketing.

Monday's guests were impressed to hear that Eastern's fleet is so sophisticated and up-to-date, it includes the fuel economic Boeing 757. Unfortunately they couldn't say the same for the slides and films, unless the ladies of America really are still wearing mini-skirts and platform shoes.

Amman's German ladies held their annual bazaar for the benefit of the Schneller School on Tuesday and it was a roaring success.

The residence of German Ambassador Hermann Munz was crowded with enthusiastic buyers and by the official opening time of 10.00 am most of the delicious stock of cakes, biscuits, hams, sausages and pate was gone.

Toys, Christmas decorations and a selection of notepads, calendars and carrier bags supplied by Lufthansa were also going well and no doubt the proceeds will make an excellent Christmas present for the children at Schneller.

The Home and Garden Society hosted an afternoon tea party at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel on Monday in the honour of the American Women's Club. Mrs. Jacqueline Fakhour, the president of the Home and Garden Society, welcomed this get together as an important step towards closer friendship and cooperation between the two clubs.

The members of the two clubs enjoyed a talk on Islamic architecture by the internationally renowned architect Mr. Rassem Badran.

Mr. Badran gave a detailed account of his prize winning design for the new Baghdad state Mosque. He emphasized in his presentation the importance of reaffirming to the world of today the principles upon which Arab Islamic architecture is built.

Music Hall

The Amman Players are presenting an 'Olde Tyme Music Hall' in the Studio Theatre at the Royal Cultural Centre Saturday 3 and Sunday 4 December at 8.00 pm.

Lecture

The British Council presents a lecture by Mr. Julian Bowsher entitled 'Jerash, Amman and the cities of the Decapolis' Tuesday 6 December at 7.00 pm.

Dr. C. Lenzen continues her course at ACOR on 'The Poetry of Jordan with emphasis on the Hellenistic to Islamic periods.'

Mondays and Wednesdays at 7.15 pm, continues until 12 December.

Video series

The American Centre is presenting the 13 part series 'All-American Cooke's America' Monday evening at 4.00 pm and 7.00 pm.

Exhibitions

The Princess Fahrelnissa retrospective continues at the Royal Cultural Centre until Monday 5 December

The French Cultural Centre presents 'Electrification' an exhibition on different aspects of the production and distribution of electricity in France. Continues until Monday 5 December

The Alia Art Gallery presents 'The Orientalists' an exhibition of 16, 17 and 18th century oil paintings from London. Thursday 1 December until Wednesday 7 December

Films

The French Cultural Centre presents 'Alphaville' a 1956 film by Jean-Luce Godard, starring Eddie Constantine and Anna Karina Friday 2, Saturday 3 and Sunday 4 December at 7.30 pm.

The Centre Audiovisuel Regional presents 'Les Camisards' a 1971 film by Rene Allio, starring Philippe Cevenot, Jacques Debary and Gerard Desarthe. Tuesday 6 December at 8.30 pm.

The Goethe Institute presents 'Winterspelt' Wednesday 7 December at 8.00 pm.

Field Trip

The Friends of Archaeology are planning a trip to Qastal and Qasr Mushatta. It is a short trip on good roads so no bus will be provided. Friday 2 December at 8.30 am at the Registration Centre.

Carnival

The American Women of Amman are holding a Christmas Carnival at the American Community school near 8th Circle. Proceeds to benefit welfare activities. Friday 2 December from 11.00 am to 4.00 pm.

Friends of Archaeology

The Friends have a fairly quiet programme for December but are starting the month with a trip to Qastal and Qasr Mushatta on Friday 2 December.

M. Morin, architect of the French team in Jerash and of the team who excavated in Qastal will lead the tour of Qastal and Dr. Ghazi Bisheh will lead the tour of Mushatta. Because it is a short trip on good roads there will be no bus. Departure as normal, 8.30 am from the Registration Centre.

Lectures coming up this month include Mr. Julian Bowsher's illustrated talk entitled 'Jerash, Amman and the cities of the Decapolis,' which will be on at the British Council on 6 December. On 28 December Dr. Gary Rolleston will be talking at the American Centre about the latest discoveries at Ain Gazal.

Dr. C. Lenzen is continuing her lecture course on the pottery of Jordan until 12 December.

On 11 December at 7 pm you have the chance to catch up on some New World Archaeology in co-operation with American Centre, the Friends are presenting the film 'Sun Dagger' a film on the recently discovered Sun Dagger Calendar. The film looks at the art, science and religion of the Anasazi Indians who lived in Pueblo Bonito, New Mexico, 1000 years ago.

The next Friends of Archaeology programme will appear in The Star on 29 December.

Joke



Teacher: Bill! What do you mean crawling into the class three minutes late?
Bill: Well, you told me never to talk in late again.

Teacher: Carol, tell me where the elephant is found.
Carol: The elephant is so large, it's hardly ever lost.

John: My sister and I know the meaning of every word in the world.
Teacher: What does egotistical mean?
John: That's one of the words my sister knows.

Teacher: David, your homework seems to be in your father's handwriting.
David: Of course, I use his fountain pen.



Thanks Saba for this nice sketch. Saba Muhammed Munthir Salah joins the Jordan University School.

ODDITIES



What makes a ball bounce?

AIR, when it is compressed, naturally has a tendency to decompress and return to its natural state under the conditions of temperature and pressure. A rubber ball contains air, and when it is dropped with some force, the flexible rubber is pressed inwards and flattened, so that the air is compressed.

As the rubber reaches the limit of movement in accordance with the force exerted on it, it tends to spring back to its normal shape, which resists the air pressure evenly upon the inside surface. This tendency is increased by the pressure of the air inside seeking to return to its normal volume. Hence, the rubber is shot back and the force makes the ball return or 'bounce'. The amount a ball bounces for a given drop also depends upon the temperature and pressure of the air inside.

Sabah

Mind your own business!

By Handan Al-Haj

Once upon a time, a mother sent some food with her little son to the father who is working on a farm far away from home. She wrapped the food so tightly that even the boy did not know the contents of what he was carrying. On the way, he passed a village where he saw another boy of his age. The boy inquisitively, enquired to know what the boy was carrying.

When no answer came, an argument arose. This drew the attention of many of the villagers who also wanted to know what was in the young boy's parcel. In the heat of the argument, the boy calmly said: 'If my mother wanted people to see or know what I am carrying, she would not have covered it.' Upon hearing this, all the people, young and old, turned and moved away in shame. Most of them seriously thought about what the little boy had told them.

The old men felt more ashamed for being so foolish to poke their noses into someone's affairs, and for a boy of the age of their great grandchildren to teach them how to behave. From that day, the villagers did not ask strangers unnecessary questions, except about the boy's parcel.

It's a record

From the Guinness Book of Records compiled by Norris McWhirter

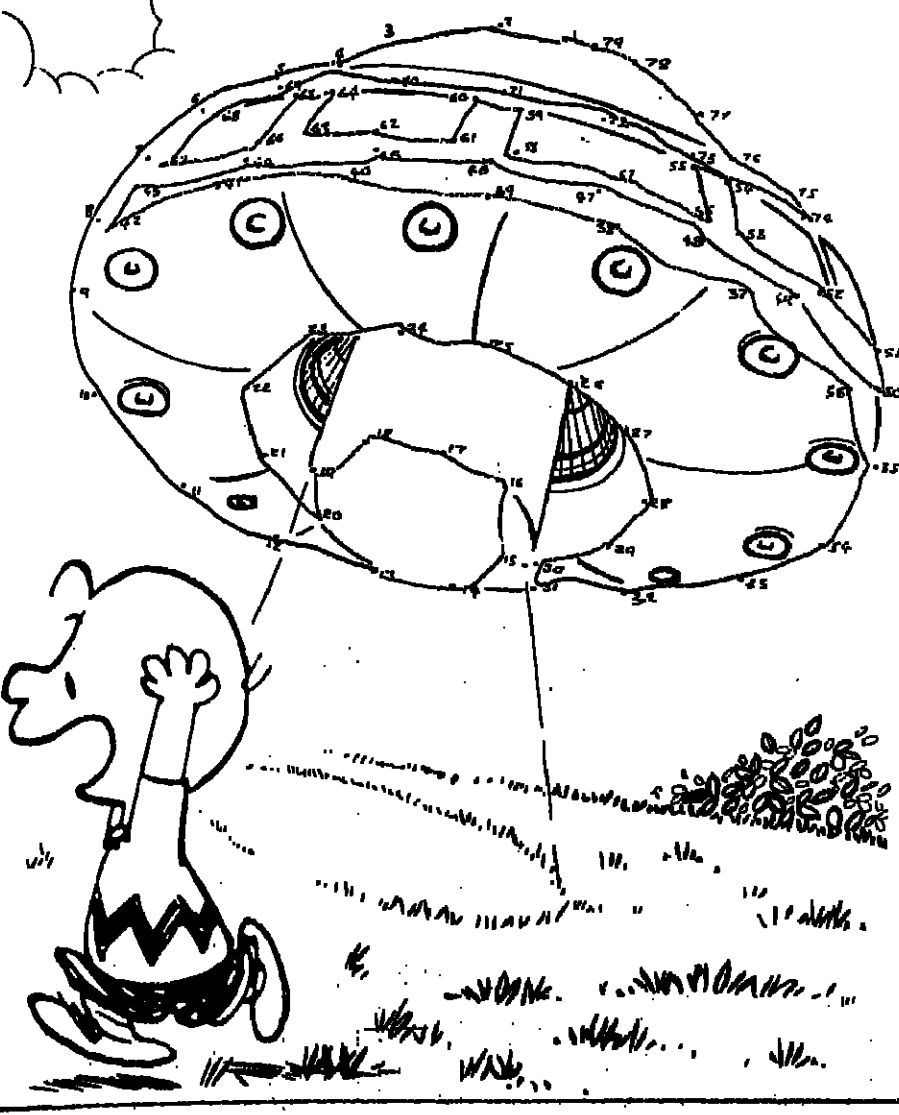
PIERRE ORTIZ CUT, SET AND STYLED HAIR CONTINUOUSLY IN HIS NEW YORK, NEW YORK SALON, HUNTINGTON BEACH, CALIFORNIA, USA FOR 342 HOURS ON 10th-26th MAY, 1981.



ARRON MARSHALL, ROCKING HAM PARK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA SHOWERED CONTINUOUSLY FOR 336 HOURS ON 29th JULY- 12th AUGUST 1978



Charlie Brown is running — connect the dots to see where from?



Jordan Cup match on Friday

AMMAN (Star) — This year's Jordan Cup match will be played on Friday between Faisali and Ramtha. The Jordan Soccer Federation announced at its weekly meeting. The meeting was also told that Jordan has been accepted by the FIFA to play in the elimination series of the 1986 World Cup. Consequently, the Federation has nominated Mohammad Awad to go to Brazil for an advanced coaching course.

The Federation also announced fixtures for the 'Moumtaz' football league, all to be played at the Sports City as follows:

4/12/83 Ahli vs Jazira
6/12/83 Balqa vs Ramtha



SOUTH KOREA vs KUWAIT: South Korean Park In-Kyu (no.6) reaches for the ball as he is surrounded by three Kuwaiti players. South Korea defeated Kuwait 83-60 to finish third in the 12th Asian Basketball Championship which took place in Hong Kong. (AP Wirephoto)

Kotoko get brighter chances

AMMAN (Star) — Al-Ahly club of Egypt, defenders of the Africa Clubs Cup may not be able to retain the cup this year. This follows a goalless first leg final match in Cairo against title aspirants, Asante Kotoko of Ghana on Sunday.

Playing before an estimated 100,000 spectators most of whom their supporters Al-Ahly were given no room at all by Kotoko whom they routed 3-0 at the same venue last year. Kotoko, determined to avenge this defeat played skilfully and with long and accurate passes confused their opponents.

The Ghanaians dominated most parts of the game and came close to scoring on two occasions. With this score, Kotoko

now have the edge to win the second leg grand final match in Kumasi, Ghana on 11 December, since they will also enjoy the support of thousands of their supporters.

UAE to host eliminations

ABU DHABI (AP) — The United Arab Emirates has agreed to host the second round of the Asian football eliminations for the Los Angeles Olympics.

The date was tentatively set for next March or April. It will be finally fixed at a meeting in Tokyo on 11 December by representatives of the 10 Asian countries taking part. The 10 countries in the second round are Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, Iraq, Malaysia, Korea, Thailand, Japan and New Zealand.

The approval by UAE leader Sheikh Sayed Bin Sultan al Nahyan to host the games was announced by the Secretary-General of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports, Ahmed Abu Hussein.

The suggestion that the games be held in the UAE was made by the Saudi Prince Faisal Bin Fahd, chairman of the Arab-Saudi Football Federation. The 10 national teams will be divided into two groups, and three winning teams will go up to the Los Angeles finals, the reports said.

British ladies golf championship next year

LONDON (AP) — The British Ladies Open Golf Championship, which failed to take place this year, is to be revived in 1984 in what the organizers described Wednesday as the start of a new era in the history of women's golf in Britain.

More than 40 leading players on the Women's Professional Golf Association circuit in the United States will be among a 132-strong field competing over 72 holes at Woburn Golf and Country Club in Bedfordshire next October. At stake will be a cash prize of \$30,000 part of a lucrative \$200,000 sponsorship deal signed with Hitachi, the Japanese electronics giant.

Not since 1979 has the cream of America's women professionals competed in a tournament in Britain. Next year's prize money — five times bigger than in 1982 under the previous sponsors — will turn the open from a low-key event into one of the biggest women's tournaments outside the United States.

Announcing the venture at a press conference in London, Margot Bauer, chairman of Britain's Ladies Golf Union, said it had been the intention for some time to upgrade the tournament. It was agreed that the only way to achieve this was to have the top American girls, she told reporters. The Managing Director of Hitachi Sales (UK) Ltd., Mr. K. Sugiyama, said the new-format event constituted a major step forward in the development of ladies golf. He said it would provide a shop window where the talents of the world's leading players can be displayed, thereby opening up the ladies game to a wider audience.

Mr. Barry Edwards, Hitachi golf consultant, said the company had agreed to sponsor the event for two years, with an option on a third.

Including the \$200,000 in prize money, he said, Hitachi would be committing about half a million dollars to the tournament each year.

Larry Holmes to fight in South Africa

AMMAN (Star) — The world heavyweight boxing champion Larry Holmes has said he is prepared to fight the South African Jerry Katsia. "If I do not get \$100 million I will retire," Holmes said. "I plan to donate to charitable organizations," he added. Holmes said he expects those interested in boxing in South Africa to set up a fund for the needy to encourage him to fight there.

Sarfraz joins Pakistani cricket team

MELBOURNE (AP) — Veteran Pakistani pacer Sarfraz Nawaz boasted Wednesday that he was still quick enough to give Australia's batsmen a fright.

"I'm not sure if I'm bowling as fast as I used to, but I can bowl fast enough to put a bit of a scare into the Australian's," said Sarfraz who answered an SOS call to join the embattled tourists.

Sarfraz admitted the Pakistanis were in need of a morale boost if they were to stand any chance in the test series against Australia. "I think we have to get together and discuss what has gone wrong," he said.

It is Sarfraz's seventh trip to Australia, and arguably his most important. The Pakistanis, with tour skipper Imran Khan sidelined through injury lost the first test in Perth by an innings and nine runs, and escaped with a draw in the rain-shortened second test at Brisbane. Sarfraz said everyone was upset that Imran was out of action. "Back home they are praying that he can play for us," he said.

This weekend the tourists face an easier task when they meet Victoria in a four-day match at the Melbourne cricket ground on Friday. Victoria, after languishing at the bottom of the Sheffield

STRENGTH IS defined as being strong...the capacity for exertion or endurance...a force or power. The most noticeable change with strength training is the increase in muscle size. Muscle strength increases only when the workload placed upon the muscle is greater than the muscle normally is required to tolerate — the overload principle.

Males doing prolonged strength training produce bulging muscles commonly seen among body builders. Similar training does not produce the same muscle development in females. Testosterone, a male hormone, is responsible for muscle muscle buildup in males, while female hormones have a growth inhibiting effect and as a consequence women do not build large muscles from strength training.

Three types of strength training are outlined here for individuals who may be interested in beginning a programme. Isometric exercises are performed by trying to push or lift an immovable object. The muscles contract in the attempted lift, but there is no change in the length of the muscles or at the angle of the joint. An example of an isometric exercise is the attempt to deadlift an overloaded barbell. The muscles strain as the person tries to get the barbell off the floor, but the weight remains on the floor. The force exerted against the weight should be held from 6 to 12 seconds. Isometric or dynamic contraction exercises. This style of strength training involves moving a resistive force through a range of motion. An example is to hold a barbell in both hands and allow it to rest against the thighs. Then, with one smooth motion, raise the barbell until it comes to rest against the chest. Returning the barbell to the thighs completes the isometric movement.

There are machines which vary the resistance of the weight being lifted so that the muscles work at appropriate levels of resistance. Isokinetic exercise: These exercises are a type of progressive resistance as the amount of weight being lifted changes as the weight is raised and lowered. The better known exercise machines used in health and fitness centres and spas are of this type.

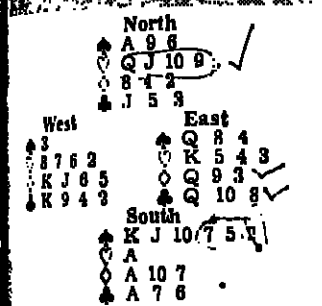
only if the declarer plays in a particular fashion.

South opens one spade and North responds 1 NT. South jumps to three spades and North raises to game. West leads the 8 (or, in the modern style, perhaps the 7) of hearts and East naturally declines to cover the Queen. How should South play when he wins with the Ace of hearts?

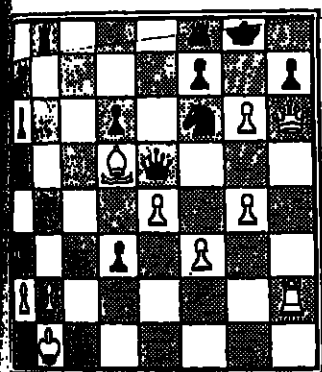
There are four likely losers in the minor suits, and tricks will be needed from dummy's hearts. The clever play, undoubtedly, is to run the Jack of spades on the first round. If this loses to the Queen there will be two trump entries to the table and South will be able to establish two winners in hearts.

But East, who can be sure from the bidding that South has a six-card suit, declines to capture the Jack of trumps and South is left with four losers.

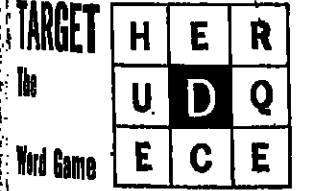
Prettier still, suppose that East holds Qx alone. It would still be right to allow South's Jack to hold, tempting him to take a second finesse.



Dealer South: Love all
The deal contains a good point for Black and a good point for White. The defensive problem will arise.



This diagram from a recent tournament in Leningrad baffled several Russian experts. See if you can do better, and analyse the position out to the correct result. Black is a rook ahead, but White has the serious threat P-K15 followed by P-K1 and Q-RP mate. Does Black (to move) win, lose, or draw?



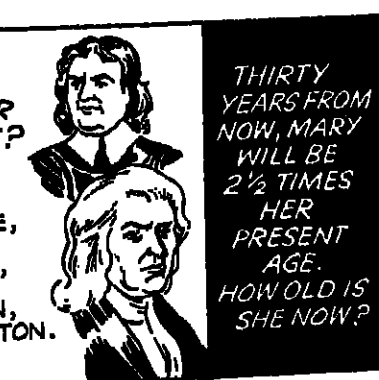
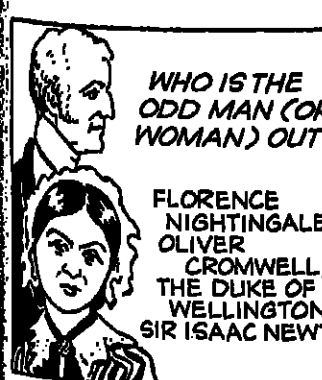
Word Game
How many words of four letters or more can you make from the letters

shown here? In making a word, each letter may be used once only.

Each word must contain the large letter, and there must be at least one nine-letter word in the list. No plurals, no foreign words, no proper names. TODAY'S TARGET: 15 words, good; 18 words, very good; 22 words, excellent.

ALL SOLUTIONS ON P 30

MINDBOGGLERS



SPORTING SAM by Reg Wootton



STAR JUNIOR CROSSWORD SOLUTION
Across: 1. Fool, 10. Ends, 14. Polon, 15. Fool, 16. Ends, 17. Ends, 18. Ends, 19. Ends, 20. Ends, 21. Ends, 22. Ends, 23. Ends, 24. Ends, 25. Ends, 26. Ends, 27. Ends, 28. Ends, 29. Ends, 30. Ends, 31. Ends, 32. Ends, 33. Ends, 34. Ends, 35. Ends, 36. Ends, 37. Ends, 38. Ends, 39. Ends, 40. Ends, 41. Ends, 42. Ends, 43. Ends, 44. Ends, 45. Ends, 46. Ends, 47. Ends, 48. Ends, 49. Ends, 50. Ends, 51. Ends, 52. Ends, 53. Ends, 54. Ends, 55. Ends, 56. Ends, 57. Ends, 58. Ends, 59. Ends, 60. Ends, 61. Ends, 62. Ends, 63. Ends, 64. Ends, 65. Ends, 66. Ends, 67. Ends, 68. Ends, 69. Ends, 70. Ends, 71. Ends, 72. Ends, 73. Ends, 74. Ends, 75. Ends, 76. Ends, 77. Ends, 78. Ends, 79. Ends, 80. Ends, 81. Ends, 82. Ends, 83. Ends, 84. Ends, 85. Ends, 86. Ends, 87. Ends, 88. Ends, 89. Ends, 90. Ends, 91. Ends, 92. Ends, 93. Ends, 94. Ends, 95. Ends, 96. Ends, 97. Ends, 98. Ends, 99. Ends, 100. Ends, 101. Ends, 102. Ends, 103. Ends, 104. Ends, 105. Ends, 106. Ends, 107. Ends, 108. Ends, 109. 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